Morning Oregonian.

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d Agents for Oregon, Washington & Idaho.
sent through them by telegraph or other-
at same rates as if sent to me direct.

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Mechanics' FAIR, 1875.
First Premium and Medal.
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Highest Medal at the International Exhi-
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y Improved Bevel Billiard Tables,
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, Pigeon Holes, and other Billiard
[illegible]

Expectorant

rn Coughs and Colds yield
mptly to the healing and cura-
proprieties of Dr. Jayne's Ex-
orant. It loosens and promotes
expectoration of irritating mat-
—mitigates much pain and dis-
s, and checks inflammation.

a, Bronchitis, and Throat
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Jayne's Expectorant. It re-
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the mucous membrane, arrests
feverish tendency, and helps to-
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which they are clogged, it also
presses inflammation and gives
affected parts a chance to heal.

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are efficaciously treated by Dr.
ne's Expectorant. It removes
culty of breathing, and oppres-
in the throat or lungs, promotes
ejection of mucus and subdues
violence of these complaints at
outset. It is a Safe Family
of long-established reputation,
promptly administered,
enables many to escape serious
g Affections.
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be suffering from the effects of youth
or indiscretion, will do well to avail
s of this, the greatest boon ever laid
r of suffering humanity. Dr. SPIN-
l guarantee to forfeit $500 for every
dual weakness, or private disease of
or character which he undertakes
cure. He would, therefore, say to
unfortunate sufferer who may read this no-
you are treading upon dangerous
hen you longer delay in seeking the
medy for your complaint. You may
first stage remember you are ap-
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no angel of mercy can bring you re-
o case has the Doctor failed of suc-
n let not despair work upon your
n, but avail yourself of the beneficial
his treatment before your case is be-
each of medical skill or before grim
les you to a premature grave. Full
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missions, the consequence of self-abuse,
vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is
the youth of both sexes to an almost
tent, producing with unerring certain-
ving train of morbid symptoms unless
scientific medical measures, viz.:
ance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in
ging in the ears, noise like the rustling
rattling of chariots, uneasiness about
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g a letter to Dr Gibbon, stating case,
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dicines promptly forwarded, free from
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A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, preserving of reproduction [illegible] &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, engravings, and contains valuable information [illegible] married or contemplate marriage, still it is a [illegible] to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly [illegible]. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. [illegible] Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth St., St. Louis

ITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. In
E Milwain bankrupt. Notice is
hat a petition has been filed in said
F Milwain, ... be declared bankrupt
of Congress of March 2 1867 for a
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prayer of said petition should not be
P WILCOX
Clerk of said Court

ITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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P WILCOX
Clerk of said Court.

EASTERN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.)

McKee Case—Charge to the Jury.

St. Louis, Jan 31.—The jurors in the case of Wm McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*, charged with complicity in the whisky frauds, received their instructions from Judge Dillon, Judge Treat concurring, at 10 this morning and retired at 11 M. The charge was very long, and commenced with a review of the operations of the whisky ring. It was admitted as a fact, by both sides, that from 1871 to 1875 the government had been defrauded of millions in St. Louis alone, and it seemed astonishing that the conspiracy could exist so long. There was every reason to believe the conspiracy here had its connections in other cities. The government had [illegible] upon these frauds, but the government owed a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and would not be benefited by the conviction of a single innocent man. The jurors were warned to approach their decision dispassionately, but to do their duty fearlessly and impartially. Especially need the jury be on their guard against feeling and pressure of public indignation against these frauds. The only question before them was whether defendant was or had been fully proved to have been in the conspiracy. The court then entered in review the evidence point by point, comparing that for the government with that raised by the defense to contradict it, and then passed to the important question sought to be attached to the testimony of conspirators. The ruling may be gathered from such sentences as these: That as to such witnesses that "they are competent witnesses and under the legislation of Congress must testify; their testimony is always to be received with extreme caution and to be weighed with great care by the jury. It is proper for the jury to seek for other facts in support of this evidence. If any witness is shown to have sworn falsely here or before the grand jury in this matter the jury are at liberty to reject all of his testimony. The most important and delicate duty of the jury is to settle the credibility of these witnesses. To the jury and to the jury alone belongs the question of weighing and deciding the worth of this evidence. They will be governed by the manner and conduct of the witness, his apparent motives and the strength or weakness of his recollection. The law clothes the defendant with the protection of innocence, until his guilt is proven beyond reasonable doubt. The evidence of guilt must be clear, positive and abiding. It is not sufficient that there is a strong probability, or preponderance of testimony; but it must be such that when it is all taken together the jury is forced to feel clear and abiding satisfaction of defendant's guilt." After the jury retired, the court announced that the trial of Col. John Maguire, ex-collector of Internal Revenue, would begin at 2 P. M., and directed the attorneys to notify Gen. Babcock and his witnesses to present themselves next Monday unless otherwise informed before that time.

McKee Found Guilty.

St. Louis, Jan 31.—According to previous arrangement, the court reconvened at 10 P. M., Judge Treat on the bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter hour later the jury came in with the following verdict: We, the jury find the defendant guilty. Counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled, which was done and all responded affirmatively. Judge Treat stated in relation to bonds that he would prefer that that matter should be decided by Judge Dillon. It was agreed that the case should be called to-morrow morning on the opening of court, and that the amount of the bonds be determined by a full bench. The defendant left the court room with his counsel and a numerous crowd of sympathizing friends. The verdict was unexpected, almost everybody anticipating a disagreement or acquittal.

[illegible] bill limits townsite entries to 2,560 acres and provides that there must be an actual settler on all the property. Lane's bill concerning the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad, provides for a Government guarantee of interest on $10,000 5 per cent bonds per mile, for 20 years and in return the company must transport the U. S. mail, troops and military supplies free of any charge forever. The bill also provides that the road shall be of standard instead of narrow gauge. [illegible] bill proposes to confirm all locations in California made with Chippewa half breeds scrip, unless they conflict with prior settlements. He stated that he introduced this bill by request and was not yet committed to it, although he thought it equitable.

Con. Maguire on Trial.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—On the opening of court this afternoon the empaneling of the jury in the Maguire case was immediately proceeded with, resulting in the selection of 12 gentlemen from the interior counties. They were closely questioned by the counsel on both sides, but none had any opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the defendant, or had any prejudice for or against him. Major Lucien Eaton, one of the special counsel for the Government, then opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove against the accused. He stated the prosecution expected to prove Maguire had knowledge of the existence of the ring, and that he got a share of the ring fund and some other general matters. The commission of Maguire as collector of internal revenue and some other documents were submitted, and the court adjourned.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan 31.—Gold closed 13 a 13⅛; money 6@7. Governments active and strong. Stocks unsettled; Western Union 75½; Quicksilver 17½; Pacific Mail 18; Mariposa 9½; Wells Fargo 81½; N. Y. C. 111½; Erie 17¼; Panama 130; U. P. 70; do bonds 104; Central Pacific bonds 107½.

The Silk Importation.

New York, Jan 31.—The report of the Silk Association of America reports 1,568 packages of silks and silk manufactures imported during the month, of which 1,511 were via the overland route. Gold value of the month's imports $1,621,143.

Unnatural Father.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—John [illegible], a German residing in the Sedamsville suburb of the city, was yesterday arrested for rape committed upon the person of his own daughter aged 18.

Meeting of the Creditors of E. D. Winslow.

Boston, Jan 31.—A meeting of the creditors of E. D. Winslow, the fugitive forger and late proprietor and publisher of the *Daily News*, took place to-day. The statement of the financial condition of the News was discussed, and the result was that they resolved to appoint a committee authorized to put the estate of Winslow into bankruptcy, if in their judgment it was deemed desirable, otherwise to report their recommendations at an adjourned meeting of the creditors.

Fire and Loss of Life.

New York, Jan 31.—The residence of W. Skidmore, on Long Island, was destroyed by fire last night. All the occupants, Mr. Skidmore, Fleet Weeks, an old man, who had lived with Skidmore many years, Mrs. Titus, the housekeeper, and her husband, were burned to death. Skidmore was an old man, almost constantly in litigation with his neighbors, and it is alleged, has a great many enemies. The supposition is that he was murdered and then the premises burned, the other occupants being unable to escape.

The Brooklyn Murder.

New York, Jan. 31.—The horrible murder and mutilation of W. W. Simmons, in Brooklyn, causes great excitement here. Mrs. Fuchs, wife of the murderer, tells this story of the butchery: Simmons came to the house about 6 o'clock Thursday evening, bringing a doll for the little girl. There was some brandy and beer in the house and after drinking all the beer, Fuchs went out to get three pints more. All of us drank and Simmons said he was ashamed to go home drunk, so I said he might stay and sleep with Fuchs and I would sleep with Minna (we had only two rooms), and Simmons agreed to it. My husband says I slept on the floor and that I was unfaithful, but I was so drunk I knew nothing of it. My husband and child put me to bed, and while they were doing so I fell on the floor and cut my face. When I got up in the morning I saw the body on the floor of the kitchen, and Fuchs taking it by the heels dragged it into the bedroom to cut it up. When I saw it I asked, 'We will be hung?' but Fuchs said he would make it all right. I drank too much Friday and did not see the body cut up. As the woman told this story she wept bitterly, saying over and over again that if she had only been sober the murder would not have been committed. Andrew Fuchs, or Victor Kreitz, as the murderer calls himself, said he had known Simmons and worked with him for three years, but had once had difficulty with him, on account of which he left the manufactory for six months. He said Simmons was in the habit of visiting his wife while he was at work and that about six months ago he had [illegible]. He said Simmons came to his house on Thursday evening about 6 o'clock [illegible] beer, both drank of it, Simmons [illegible] money to buy more [illegible] his wife [illegible] her marriage [illegible] bed as a witness of her mother's crime [illegible] hatchet behind the stove and struck [illegible] with one blow on his neck. He asserted he struck Simmons' head off [illegible] he had hacked it off the next morning [illegible] not entirely severed. He declared he intended to give himself up but his wife persuaded him not to do so, and on Friday he dragged the body into the bedroom and put it up into [illegible] in different pieces [illegible]. The officers who first inspected the apartments reported there were pails in the kitchen and bedroom containing meat which at first sight might be pieces of pickled pork. A closer examination of the premises was then made, and under the bed was a heavy hammer bearing bloody stains and a common handsaw steeped with blood and fringed with bits of hair. There were also heavy hatchets or axes, and these were covered with half obliterated blood marks. In another corner under a couch was a small tin pail, filled to the brim with fragments of a human body cut into pieces not more than two or three inches in length. At the side of the bed was a large pine chest, dyed in ebony with blood, as though a bloody body had been hastily jammed in it. In a common black leather traveling trunk was found another portion of the mutilated body. In another part of the chamber was a [illegible] neatly piled with the man's limbs, pieces of arms and legs and feet. In the midst of these remains was the trunk of the body, the ribs stripped clean of skin and flesh. The officers next searched the bedroom, turning up the flooring, and discovered the fragments of a human body. Then they went through the kitchen, and digging deep underneath the brick of the fireplace brought out many other remains similar to those discovered in the bedroom. They gathered up the bloody fragments and sent them to the morgue. The woman and husband were taken to the police station.

Obsequies of Starkweather.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 31.—The funeral of the late Congressman Starkweather took place this afternoon at the Central Baptist church. The public buildings were very generally draped in mourning and there was a general suspension of business. The remains were taken to Yantic cemetery followed by a large procession. The pall bearers were Major Osgood, Col. Alfred Tenney, Joseph Sellew, J. G. Bidwell, Col. Sabin L. Fay and Hon. Jeremiah Olney.

Destructive Conflagration.

St. Paul, Jan. 31.—The village of River Falls, Wisconsin, was visited by a destructive conflagration yesterday. Nine buildings with most of their contents, including the *Journal* office and material. The fire broke out in the office of E. D. Holmes, next to the postoffice at 2 o'clock A. M. The wind blew a gale and in two hours the nine buildings next north of the postoffice were in ruins. Twenty-three business men were deprived of a shelter by the fire. Total loss, $34,000; insurance $15,000.

Horse-thieves Hanged.

Atchison, Ks., Jan. 30.—A commercial traveler just in from Solomon's valley says six horse thieves were hanged there a few days ago by a vigilance committee. Among those lynched were Hutchinson, Cox and Donoughty, three desperadoes of the frontier. The thieves were surrounded in a cabin at night just after returning from Nebraska, where they had been sent to dispose of stolen stock, tried by a lynchers' court, found guilty and executed at once.

Yale and Harvard Rowing Race.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The eight oared race between Harvard and Yale will be rowed at Springfield, June 30th.

Connecticut State Convention.

Hartford, Jan. 31.—The Republican State Convention is called for Tuesday, February 29th. The call is for all electors who desire good government, who favor specie payments and non-sectarian public schools.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention will be held February [illegible].

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senate bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By McMillan to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entry and clearance. Referred.

Wright submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to elect the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people. Referred. Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to elect U. S. Senators by the direct vote of the people of the United States. Referred. Also a bill to amend the act of June 22, 1874, for the relief of settlers on the railroad lands. Referred. To extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts. Referred.

Booth submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the committee of the 43d Congress respecting the taxation of lands granted to States and corporations. Agreed to.

Logan from the committee on military affairs reported favorably on the Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the U. S. Army; placed on the calendar.

McCreery introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000 to remove the remains of E. Rumsey Wing, late U. S. minister to Ecuador, from Quito to the cemetery at Louisville. Referred.

Spencer from the committee on military affairs reported with an amendment the Senate bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco; placed on the calendar.

In the Senate West, of Louisiana, presented a petition of citizens of Louisiana in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific railroad; referred to the committee on railroads.

Booth by request introduced the bill for the adjudication of title to lands claimed by Jose Apis and Pablo Apis in the State of California; referred to the committee on private land claims.

Sargent presented the petition of Henry M. Naglee of San Jose, Cal., asking to be reimbursed for internal revenue stamps destroyed before being used; referred to the committee on finance.

Windom of Minnesota presented the resolution of the Minnesota legislature in favor of an extension of time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad; referred to the committee on railroads.

After the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the House joint resolution to pay interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds was resumed.

The pending question was on the modified amendment of Sargent submitted Friday last, providing that the certificates heretofore issued by the board of audit, including those converted into 3-65 bonds and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the board of audit or their successors, shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000, and when this amount shall be reached by the board it shall be abolished, and all the powers conferred upon the board shall cease, and papers and public property in their possession shall be delivered to the commissioners of the District or their successors. Sargent said [illegible] the latter part of his amendment [illegible] was already before the District of Columbia committee and he therefore withdrew that portion providing for the abolition of the board of audit.

Dawes said all agreed that these 3-65 bonds were, to all intents and purposes, government bonds. They had become part of the public debt of the nation. The monthly debt statement would hereafter correctly state the liabilities of the government, showing there had been added a debt of $15,000,000. There are people in the country who will ask why it is in time of peace that $15,000,000 had been added to the public debt. They would look in the proceedings of the two houses of Congress for an explanation of this and there they would find that the law organizing these commissioners was passed without attention being called to the fact that a new debt would be created. They would find that in one house of Congress the chairman of the committee who reported the bill creating the board of commissioners said no obligation would be incurred. It took eight lawyers and two Attorney Generals to decide the question whether these 3-65 bonds were United States bonds or not. He believed the District commissioners had placed an erroneous construction upon the law which created them, but he had the highest respect for their integrity. The bonds issued by the commissioners to pay for the new work he believed had been issued under an erroneous construction of the law, but they must be taken care of now.

Morton said his friend from Ohio (Thurman) the other day alluded to the opposition which he (Morton) offered to the bill to form a government for the District reported by the Senator from Maine (Morrill) at the last session. He (Morton) opposed that bill because it proposed to abolish suffrage, and had he been in the Senate he would have voted against the act of June 20th, for the same reason, that it took from the people of the District the right to regulate their own affairs. The act was at variance with every principle of our form of government. He said the national government was bound to provide for these bonds. Congress authorized the making of them, and because the people of the District could not help them being made, the national government was pledged for these bonds just as much as it was for ours. They were in substance and in fact both bonds of the United States. The issue of these 3-65 bonds at a low rate of interest, which depreciated them, and then forcing the contractors to take them, looked very much like repudiation to him. If that had been done by a State or corporation there would have been but one opinion.

Thurman inquired if this interest was payable to-morrow.

Morrill replied it was.

Thurman then asked if there was no law by which it could be paid if this bill should not pass.

Morrill of Maine said he did not think there was. [illegible]

[illegible] hundred million [illegible] had been paid for the poverty stricken people as they had been spoken of. Why beautify the Capitol [illegible] people [illegible] The people here must come down to plainer walks of life like those of the West; they must live plainer and with some regard to their earnings.

Bayard said he was not willing this bill should pass without submitting some remarks, which thus far he had not been able to do. It was well known that the House of Representatives had adjourned for the day. That the amendments proposed by the Senate must be concurred in by that body. He did not believe the credit of the Government would go to protest to-morrow, and there was cause for Congress to pause in regard to any further expense for this District. He hoped the amendment of Sargent would be printed that it might be considered to-morrow. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

Windom presented a resolution of the Minnesota legislature asking an appropriation for the extermination of grasshoppers in the West; referred to the committee on agriculture.

Morton gave notice that as soon as the bill to pay the interest on the 3-65 bonds was disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up and dispose of the resolutions submitted by him with regard to the late election in Mississippi.

Cameron of Pennsylvania said he hoped not, as he desired to have the centennial bill considered so soon as that now before the Senate was finished.

Adjourned.

House.

The Speaker called the States for bills. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Willis for the reconstruction of all tariff and collection laws, also for an abolition of prize money.

By Ward to repeal the duties on packages containing [illegible] missionaries' transportation and covering of goods, also to provide for the responsibility of the government for all imported merchandise while in its custody, also for a reduction of the duty on laces manufactured by hand.

By Morrison to revise and simplify the tariff; referred to the committee on ways and means. The bill provides that in lieu of present rates, on and after July 1st, 1876, the following rates shall prevail: On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, of all kinds, $2 50 per pound; tobacco in leaf unmanufactured and not stemmed, 40 cents per pound. Wools are classified from 10 to 15 cents per pound; woolen cloths and shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, 70 cents per pound; flannels and blankets at from 30 to 40 cents per pound; ready made clothing and wearing apparel of every description $2 per pound; coffee 3 cents per pound; tea 10 cents per pound; oranges in boxes 15 cents per box. There are many other articles in the list. The bill ends with the proviso that alcohol to be exclusively used for the manufacture of ether, chloroform and vegetable alkali may be withdrawn from bond free of the specific internal revenue tax per gallon in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons at any one time, under such regulations and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

By Monroe, to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

By Fort to forbid Territories incurring indebtedness in aiding railroad and other private corporations, also to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo.

By Stone organizing a national railway company for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a double track cheap freight railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis, Chicago and Council Bluffs, with branches to other centers.

By Gunter granting 160 acres of land to each survivor of the Mountain Meadows massacre.

By Clemmens authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

By Gunter of Arkansas, authorizing the resurvey of the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee nation.

By Wallace of Pennsylvania, resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature recommending aid to the Southern Pacific railroad with guarantees.

By Piper to relinquish the title of the United States to certain property in San Francisco.

By Luttrell declaring the Fort Crook military reservation open to pre-emption or homestead entry.

By Wiggins relating to lands within the Chippewa half breed strip in California.

By Strait of Minnesota, joint resolution of the Minnesota legislature for the protection of the rights of certain settlers on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, also for an extension of time for the construction of that railroad.

By Lane of Oregon, for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Co.

Piper's bill proposes to relinquish to the city and county of San Francisco the United States title to the old marine hospital property on condition it be used as a sailors' home. If used for another than a public purpose title shall revert to the United States.

Luttrell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the marine hospital building and premises to the city of San Francisco for twenty years to be used as a sailors' home, on such condition as he and the city may agree upon.

A bill reported favorably upon from the Senate military committee to relinquish to the city the United States title to certain lands is Sargent's bill concerning the wedge shaped portion of the Presidio reservation and the extension of Lyon street. The amendment made by the committee is merely verbal.

Morrison introduced an act to simplify the appraisement of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to ad valorem duties. This bill defines the basis on which dealers are to be assessed on imported merchandise subject to ad valorem values, which is to be on the fair market value, or the actual wholesale price of such merchandise in the principal places of the country from whence exported, or of exportation, and repeals the law of 1866, which compels the importer to separately add to the cost of boxing and casing, although the same have been before included in the cost of the merchandise. Omission of any one of these items by neglect of an employe is held to violate the invoice and to subject the importer to heavy penalties, and their retention on the statute book as elements for estimating for the value of invoices obviously constitutes a basis for the operation of a large class of informers, whose very existence is a disgrace to any Government.

Sanders of Indiana introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution for the levying of direct tax according to the wealth of the respective States. Referred.

Hewitt offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the treasury and the several depositories of the Government at the close of business on the 20th of January 1876, specifying how much in fractional currency, legal tender notes, national bank notes, gold, silver, gold notes, etc. Adopted.

Luttrell offered a resolution reciting that the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Texas and Pacific and all the Pacific railroads and branches to which bonds and subsidies were granted by the government have received from the government money subsidies amounting to over $64,000,000, land subsidies amounting to over 220,000,000 acres of public domain, lands subsidies amounting to blank, and interest amounting to blank; that it is but just and proper that the government and people should understand the status of such roads and the disposition by the companies of the subsidies granted by the government, and therefore instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report, first, whether such companies have fully complied with the requirements of law; whether such companies have formed within themselves construction companies for the purpose of sub-letting contracts and building and equipping their roads, and if so, whether money, land and bond subsidies have been properly applied; whether such companies forfeited their land subsidies by failing to construct and equip their roads as required by law. And that the committee shall report to the House such measures as shall secure to the government full indemnity for all losses occasioned by fraudulent transactions or negligence on the part of such companies, and for the non-payment of interest lawfully due the government, and for any other claim that the United States may have against such companies. Adopted.

Page offered a long preamble and resolution denunciatory of the Mormons and their vile and degrading dogma of polygamy, charging them with the most cold blooded and brutal murders of men, women and children, the intimidation of witnesses and terrorism over courts, shielding and protecting the most notorious and infamous criminals, declaring that firm steps should be taken to compel Mormons to obey the constitution and laws of the United States. It directs the judiciary committee to report a bill for that purpose, so as to remove this foul blot from the civilization of the nineteenth century.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Atkins offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether or not the Union Pacific Railroad Company has forfeited its charter. Adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Hastings in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill.

Hurlbut offered an amendment for the detail of a competent staff officer to act as quartermaster and commissary for the battalion of cadets, and that all supplies shall be furnished at actual cost, etc. Adopted.

The committee then rose and the bill passed.

The pay of the cadets is fixed at $500 without rations.

All the amendments, except that offered by Hurlbut, were rejected.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The President sent the Senate the following nominations: [illegible] Egypt [illegible] Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

Another Railroad Proposition.

The Senate committee on railroads [illegible] heard A. K. Owen, civil engineer, in advocacy of the bill providing for a government survey [illegible] to the harbor of Topolobampo, in the Gulf of California, with a view to determining the advantages of this route for a continental railroad. Last year the engineer department reported favorably on a proposition to appropriate $[illegible] for this purpose, and Mr. Owen to-day informed the committee that after the adjournment of Congress President Grant directed the Secretary of State to communicate with the Mexican government to ascertain whether it would object to the proposed survey being extended over its territory and that in reply the Mexican authorities have given assurance that they will not only permit but welcome and assist such a survey.

Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31.—John G. Thompson, of Ohio, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, has been appointed vice chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, in the place of [illegible] Randall, who declined.

Cuban.

An official dispatch was received in this city stating that the report that the Cuban insurgents had entered Cienfuegos is entirely untrue, no insurgent force having ever come near that point.

District of Columbia 3-65 Bonds.

The House committee of the District of Columbia have called upon the District commissioners to answer in writing numerous enquiries concerning their official acts affecting salaries, payments of all kind, work given out in absence of advertisement, asking whether improvements of streets or sewers have been made or any money expended in or about the roads, streets, avenues, parks, canals or sidewalks, or certificates or bonds issued therefor since June 20, 1874, that they were not necessary to the execution of legal obligations or contracts existing at that date or for the protection or preservation of improvements then existing, or commenced and not completed at that date. If so state and specify what improvements have been so made—in what parts of the city—who the contractors of said work were, how paid, in bonds or otherwise—and the amounts so paid, now due or to become due to such contractors. Further state whether there was any open competition for such work under advertisements, and if so, what dues, and whether the lowest responsible bidders obtained the contract. The commissioners also asked among other things state whether they have made any estimate of the personal property in the district that can be reached by taxation. If so state that estimate and the amount of tax, that in their opinion can be realized therefrom at the present rate, and at two per cent on said valuation. The committee will thoroughly investigate all official acts of the commissioners for the district.

Records of the Late Unpleasantness.

It having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War that there are in existence, in different sections of the country, many records such as battle reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the late civil strife, he authorizes the statement that if any one who has any original official documents pertaining to the war either on the Union or Confederate side, will send them to the secretary they will be copied for use in connection with the publication of records of the war and returned to the owner if accompanied with such request. Originals must be sent, as copies for obvious reasons cannot be accepted.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The End of the Carlists Approaching.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The report is officially confirmed that Gen. Loma having captured Valmaseda is advancing on Durango, compelling the Carlists to abandon the siege of Bilboa and evacuate their fortified position there. The whole mining district is now free of the Carlists. Gen. Rivera captured Fort Santa Barbara near Estella and Gen. Campo has occupied Porto Valite. The Royalists are closing in upon Don Carlos. The division of Gen. Morales attacked the Carlist fort at Aratzain on the 29th, but was repulsed, losing 200 killed, including one colonel.

The Carlists still Fighting.

San Sebastian, Jan. 31.—A Carlist battery on the Aratzain continues the cannonading of San Sebastian intermittingly. Some of its shells are charged with petroleum.

Private dispatches from Bilboa represent that Gen. Lomas' troops are completely masters of Encartaciones district. Gen. Quesada entered Durango Sunday.

Whitworth Guns Captured.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The official *Gazette* announces that Gen. Revera captured three Whitworth cannon at Santa Barbara and Gen. Guesda has taken the fort of San Antonia, at Urgullo.

Spain to End the Carlist War in a Week or Ten Days.

London, Jan. 31.—A Berlin telegram says the Spanish government has intimated to Great Britain that it undertakes to end the Carlist war in a week or ten days, after which it will have more troops disposable for Cuba. It is understood that the practical grievances specified in the American note are in general not denied, nor is any counter complaint against the neutrality of the U. S. alleged. The final defeat of the Carlists is expected in Berlin, but it is doubted whether Spain will be able to pacify Cuba whatever the number of troops she may send there.

Bank of England.

London, Jan. 31.—The amount of bullion which has gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £870,000.

The Scottish Rifle Club Accept the American Challenge.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—The Scottish Rifle Club have resolved to accept the American challenge for the championship of the world. Competitions for the selection of the team of eight with two reserves will begin forthwith.

Classification of French Senators.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The *Journal Des Debats* classifies the Senators elected yesterday as follows: Conservative Republicans, 109; Radicals, 10; Monarchists, 70; Bonapartists, 11.

The *Siecle* gives the following result: Republicans 101; Legitimatists, 38; Bonapartists, 4.

The Paris *Journal* has the following table: Republicans 87; Bonapartists conservatives, 48; Legitimatists and Orleanists, conservatives 66; Governmental candidates 21, etc.

The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, claims 167 Constitutional Republicans, including the life Senators recently elected. It is expected the colonies will elect Republicans.

French Politics.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The *Moniteur* says notwithstanding the defeat of Buffet and Dufaure there is no probability that the ministry will change before the chambers meet. M. Buffet is expected to be a candidate for the chamber of deputies at Aix [illegible] and M. Dufaure at Marennes. All the Republican journals are confident that their party has a majority in the Senate and believe this ensures the consolidation of the republic. The leaders of the Left consider the revision of the constitution a monarchical and especially a Bonapartist measure, and hence doubly impossible. The Conservative papers admit that half of the senate is Republican. The *Ordre*, Bonapartist organ, concedes a majority of several members to the Republicans. The *Journal des Debats* says a moderate and conciliatory republic is sure of an important majority in the Senate. It protests against the validity of the elections being entered in about ten departments. None of the objections appear serious.

London, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Monarchists who have sincerely rallied to the support of the Republican constitution, and Republicans, excluding radicals, represent from 180 to 200 votes in the Senate, and an analysis of the Senate including these members shows from 155 to 160 avowed Republicans, 65 to 70 supporters of the present form of government, 20 to 25 partisans of limited or absolute monarchies, and 15 to 20 imperialists.

Conflicting Estimates of the French Papers Accounted for.

A Paris dispatch says: In reference to the conflicting statements relative to the standing of the Senate by the French papers, that the figures are artfully grouped in accordance with party feeling. Two great facts however are prominent—the reliance of a majority willing to dissolve the Republican assembly and the discomfiture of the Bonapartists.

The Vatican Opposed to Liberty of Worship.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Cardinal Simeoni has been instructed to quit Madrid if the government assents to an approval by the Cortes of the clause of the proposed constitution allowing liberty of worship.

Turkish Reverses.

London, Jan. 31.—Advices from Slavonic sources report that the Turks were repulsed at Gradatz on Sunday, losing 80 killed, and that they met with a reverse near Klek, where they lost 60 men.

Holmes, British consul at Bosnia Serai, capital of Bosnia, has gone to Constantinople on a special mission.

Art Libel Case in Florence, Italy.

Florence, Italy, Jan. 31.—The trial of the case of Pierre Francis Connelly, sculptor, against the responsible editor of the *Gazette* and Stephen Weston Healy, a newspaper correspondent, for libel, was concluded in the court of appeal to-day. The court acquitted the defendants of the charge of libel but sentenced them for the use of the word "charlatan" in their report. Healy has appealed to the court of cassation.

The Sick Man to Take his Dose next Saturday.

A Vienna dispatch says Andrassy's reforms will be presented to the Grand Vizier on Saturday.

The Penal Code Amendment Defeated in the Reichstag.

A Berlin special states that the penal code amendment relative to pamphlets and pastorals was rejected in the committee of the Reichstag [illegible] in which a majority of opponents were absent. The amendment will be discussed again this week. The Government insists upon its passage.

Agreement between Church and State in Prussia.

London, Jan. 31.—A special from Berlin says Cardinal [illegible] has gone to Rome. It is thought that this tends to confirm the statement that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of the [illegible] between church and state in Germany. Archbishop Ledochowski is expected to arrive in Rome on the 6th of February, where a great reception is preparing for him. The archbishop will probably remain in Rome.

The Coos Bay *News* says: "The *Cordelia* has been heard from. She is in Albion river, this side of San Francisco. No further particulars. This will be good news to her owners as well as to the friends of her crew."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Ophir 59½, Mexican 19, G & C 22, B & B 60¾, Savage 22¼, Chollar 92½, H & N 58, Jacket 104½, Point 20¼, Imperial 8¾, Kentuck 11¼, Alpha 25¼, Belcher 14¼, Confidence 21, Con Va 414, S Nevada 22, Cal 82½, Exchequer 15¾, Seg Belcher 90, Overman 64, Justice 27¼, Succor 3½, Union 93, Lady Bryan 4¼, Julia 10¼, Caledonia 4¼.

Evening Board.—Valley 8, R & E 18¼, Union Con 17¾, Jackson 2¼, Alps 5, Adams Hill 1, Belmont 1½, Rye Patch 1¼, Leopard 11¼, Jefferson 6¾, Gila 2¼, Panther 2, Northern Belle 30, Husky 1¼, Gen Thomas 9¼, Manhattan 10, Mansfield 65c, Advance 7¼, Coso Con 1¼, New Coso 1¼, G Chariot 17, Mahogany 45½, Poorman 87½c, Knickerbocker 41, Globe 1¼, Baltimore 3½, Utah 18½, S Hill 12¼, Challenge 5¾, Dayton 6¾, R Island 4, New York 1¾, Occidental 5, Senator 1, A Flat 2, Woodville 2¼, Seg Caledonia 1¼, L Washington 3¼, Kossuth 3¼, Leviathan 1, Europa 50c, W Fargo 26c, Amazon 2, N Con Va 1½, [illegible] 61, W Belcher 2¼, Trojan 1¼.

Greenbacks—88¾ buying, 89¼ selling.

Antioch Distillery Case.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—In the crooked whisky case in the U. S. district court to-day, District Attorney VanDyke, in closing the argument, produced the results of footing up the distillery books, showing a large discrepancy between the receipts and the shipments of the concern and the balance on hand. The attorney for the defense took exception to the figures, and the court adjourned until to-morrow to give defense an opportunity to go over the books, and either verify them or disprove the results, with a plain intimation that unless the results could be impeached the case ended there. The impression of those who have closely followed the trial is that the government has a conclusive case on the defendant's own accounts.

Centennial Celebration in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The judiciary committee of the board of supervisors held a conference this evening with the ex-grand marshals of the Fourth of July celebration, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps the board will be likely to take with reference to the centennial celebration in this city. The judiciary committee informed the marshals they would report favorably at the meeting of the board, this evening, upon the communication of the marshals, asking the co-operation of the board in making necessary arrangements for the proper observance of the centennial celebration. The conference then adjourned.

The Report that Wild Idle has Broken Down Denied.

The report that Wild Idle has broken down and gone east is now denied. It is stated the horse is at Sacramento, and that nothing ails him except that the tendon of the off fore leg is slightly sprung.

Management of the San Francisco County Hospital.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the board of health this evening, a somewhat lively debate occurred between Mr. Gibbs, chairman of the hospital committee of the board of supervisors, and members of the board of health, concerning charges of fraudulent management of the city and county hospital, especially with regard to the liquor supply. To settle the matter a resolution was adopted that a committee of three from the board of health be appointed by the chairman to meet three members of the hospital committee to investigate the affairs of that institution.

A Deranged Woman Commits Suicide.

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—Mrs. S. Merrill, stopping with her husband at Lafayette hotel, jumped from the third story window and striking on her head was instantly killed. She had shown symptoms of derangement for several days.

Railway Meeting.

Oakdale, Jan. 31.—A large railroad meeting was held at Knight's Ferry last Friday night to determine whether the route recently surveyed for the proposed railroad from Sonora to Oakdale was feasible. Surveyors report it a very easy route, and one which could be built at a small cost. A large number of prominent men of Stanislaus and Tuolumne counties were present.

NEVADA.

Stuck in the Snow.

Wells, Jan. 31.—The West bound overland train, due in San Francisco Tuesday evening, tackled the snow blockade to-day with 12 engines and a snow plough and stuck in the first cut west of Toano. The train was hauled back to Toano, and will lay by until the wind falls. The wind is blowing a gale and the snow drifting on Pequop range, where the railroad crosses, and is drawing in the valleys. The tea that arrived by the last China steamer is lying here, awaiting favorable weather to proceed. There has been no freight train on the C. P. R. R. for two weeks.

Still Stuck in the Snow.

Toano, Nev., Jan. 31.—The overland passenger train bound west, which arrived here at 4 A. M., is still here—at 7 P. M.—waiting for the track to be cleared, the snow plow and four locomotives being entirely buried in a snowdrift about two miles west of here. The snow is still drifting, and no hope is entertained of making any progress to-night.

UTAH.

Snowed In.

Salt Lake, Jan. 31.—The following telegram has been received from Green river, Wyoming: Passenger train and pay car going west this morning, both stuck in the snow near Bridger Station. The passenger train, bound east, has been abandoned for to-day.

OREGON.

But very little snow has fallen so far, in Chewaucan and Summer lake valleys.

The question where will the county seat of Lake county be permanently located, is being agitated.

John Cimborsky, Great Sachem of the Imp. O. R. M., will ere long start for Linkville to organize a lodge of Red Men.

The new organization known as Lake county is a failure in one respect, there are not quite enough offices to go round.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dilley station and vicinity, held on Saturday last, to raise money to build a steam flouring mill, there was a good attendance. About $4,000 was subscribed for the purpose in view.

Frank Elliott and Frank Williams, of Jacksonville, recently returned from a hunting expedition which proved very successful. They camped about six weeks in the Dead Indian country, and during that time killed 197 deer, four bear, one panther and several wild cats.

Hon. W. R. Dunbar writes the *Democrat* from Spencer Creek, Lake county, as follows:

There have been three new Good Templar lodges established in Lane county this month. The farmers are preparing to sow grain and there will be a much larger acreage than ever before. Hundreds of acres of newly cleared ground and land heretofore used for pasturage on the foothills are being broken up for wheat. There is evidence on every side that Lane county is rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says R. A. Cook recently found in his mining claim on Foot's creek a portion of a skull evidently belonging to some animal whose species are now extinct. It was considerably decayed and mutilated. The pith of the horns and portions of the skull between the eyes and over the brain remain just enough to give us a faint idea of the animal in his glory. The skull is four or five inches thick over the brain pan, and the distance between the eyes was evidently about two feet or thirty inches. Just imagine the "mammoth ox" or a buffalo multiplied by 10 and you can scarcely form an idea then of the size of the animal.

SOME PLAIN MATTERS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Your correspondent from Benton county gives us a needed chapter on State and municipal affairs, in which he omits the unfortunate methods of taxation which prevail. Leaving out of the account the fact that in our cities and towns from one fourth to one-third of the real property, under one provision and another, wholly escapes taxation—the taxes for which are collected from the remaining three-fourths or two-thirds not exempt—there are other forms in which the burdens are unequally and unjustly imposed. For illustration: One leading express company and a dozen or two life and fire insurance companies are doing business in the State, they have done and are doing a large business, and their owners being wholly non-resident, the profits go from the State. The express company may pay tax upon a dray and a horse or two [illegible] and Portland office; the insurance companies upon nothing. Our legislature has provided that fire insurance policies shall be stamped, and the State sells the stamps for that purpose. The insurance company charges them to the insured, and the citizen pays the stamp tax, the company paying nothing as before. And this unwise tax operates as follows: A and B each own houses worth, say, $3,000, upon which the State collects tax alike. If A insures his property for $2,000, and B does not insure his, and both are destroyed by fire, A has $2,000 paid him by a foreign company, which the State can still tax, while B has nothing from which to collect revenue. But, that the more careful and prudent A may preserve this property to himself and the State, the State makes him pay an *extra tax* in the form of stamps, which it does not collect from the less cautious and prudent B. It is an unequal tax collected of the citizen, whose act is promotive of the interests of the State as well as his own. It needs but a statement of the case to prove that the Oregon stamp law should be repealed. It is proper that non-resident companies should bear their proportion of the public burdens, and there are ways of imposing them so that the companies cannot escape and lay them upon the citizen.

The trouble lies in men not being elected to the legislature who know how to devise such legislation and carry it through the assembly, or if knowing how, have not the industry or interest to perform the labor. It is easier to drift with an evil than to correct it, and the average man prefers to drift. And I have time and again known competent men running for the legislature, who could and would serve the State in some these respects, defeated, and by the votes of men who knew better, because they were not running on the right ticket, or were running upon no ticket, or didn't reside in the right part of the county, or follow the right occupation, or some other equally sound reason. And, instead, was elected some well intentioned incompetent, or, possibly, some not well intentioned competent or incompetent.

Some weeks, or months, possibly ago, another correspondent of yours referred to the fact that the State was now paying many thousands of dollars annually for keeping persons in the insane asylum who ought not to be there, or if there, ought not to be supported by the State, simply because the laws in regard to sending and keeping people there were very loose. This fact has been well understood for aye, yet legislature follows legislature, meeting and adjourning, doing nothing to stop the needless expense, to use no stronger term. One resolute, competent men in each House of the next assembly, not complicated with contractors, or subject to being wined or dined, or good-fellowed into doing nothing, can save the State tens of thousands of dollars annually in this one respect, without in the least impairing the public service, or bestowing the slightest injury upon "these unfortunate people," as the interested lobby is wont to characterize them.

It is safe to predict that those two members will not be chosen. OF COURSE.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Jefferson, Jan 29, 1876

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

To-day closed the first half of the scholastic year of Jefferson Institute, and many and varied were the exhibitions of proficiency, of scholarly progress made during the term just closed, in the several departments of science, and the many branches of learned lore as prescribed in the curriculum of the institute. The school is in a prosperous condition, demanding the labors of four teachers, including the music teacher, and numbers more pupils in attendance now than at any preceding period of its history. The closing exercises of the term consisted of declamations, dialogues, charades, pantomimes and theatrical, or scenic representations, partaking more of the melodramatic and comic than the tragic. The whole performance was very creditable, and we observed a marked improvement in the manner of address and in the intonation and diction of the scholars. Many of the patrons of our schools, however, question the propriety and utility of these exhibitions, believing that the character of the performance and the time consumed in preparation necessarily divert the minds of the pupils engaged from their regular course of studies, besides arresting the whole machinery of the school, much to the detriment of the little ones. We will not pause now to discuss this open question. Suffice it to say that, as "good may be evil spoken of," so may the best of means for the advancement of our schools be abused and perverted.

This is a chartered institution of learning with an endowment fund of several thousand dollars and it stands to-day as a living monument of the forethought and sagacity of our earliest *residents*, and foremost pioneers of Oregon, who, although of necessity they were occupied so largely with the physical, political and social development of our young and growing country, did not, in the multiplicity of these pursuits, forget the intellectual and the moral wants and prospective needs of the coming generation of men. And Jefferson stands not alone in this regard. All over the length and breadth of our young and prosperous State, are found institutions of learning and houses of worship erected by the ingenuity, energy and voluntary offerings of our fathers—memorial of their greatness of heart, disinterestedness of life and patriotic devotion to their country. This institution of learning was founded about twenty years ago, and although it has suffered terribly at the hands of its friends by intestine feuds, by injudicious depletion of its sinking fund, by bankrupt debts, by depreciation of real estate, and by loss from its cellar of stolen gold, it still survives these catastrophes and lives to bless our community with its radiance and light. In the regular course of study is taught sacred as well as profane history, and for this purpose the Bible is read every day, not so much perhaps as a text book for the inculcation of religion and morals, as it is to make the pupils acquainted with the salient facts recorded in the oldest books extant, as he who is deficient in Bible history, sacred geography and chronology betrays an ignorance inexplicable if not criminal. And who is it that would interdict the use of the Bible in our public schools? Certainly no Christian patriot. Will the reading of the Jewish and Christian scriptures by our children corrupt their morals, and thereby disqualify them for citizenship? We, as a nation, owe all that is great and good and ennobling to our race, to the Christianity of the Bible. Why ignore it?

VINDEX

Mrs. Stover of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was born on July 4, 1776, expects to be one of the visitors at the centennial.

Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bills.

A SENSIBLE OPINION FROM THE OPPOSITION

The St. Louis *Republican*, the leading Democratic paper west of the Mississippi, has the following very considerate and sensible article on the amnesty discussion in Congress:

The three amnesty propositions offered in the House, over which there has been made such an uproar, were Mr. Randall's, which granted unconditional amnesty to all who are now disabled; Mr. Blaine's, which grants it to all except Jefferson Davis, on the simple condition of taking an oath of allegiance to the United States; and Mr. Banks', which grants it to all, Davis included, on condition of taking a simple oath of allegiance. It will be seen that there is little difference between the three. The least liberal is that of Mr. Blaine, and that makes the amnesty complete, with a solitary exception. It is true that exception is the man who was president of the Southern Confederacy, but even with this admitted it is strange that the Democrats of the House [illegible] for Blaine's amendment. If that amendment had been adopted by a Republican Congress, it would have been justly regarded as a generous and patriotic act. Southern Democrats, of course, say it does not go far enough; it falls short one step of going as far as it ought. Perhaps this is true. Jefferson Davis might as well be included in the scheme and the amnesty made complete. But the amnestying or not amnestying of Jefferson Davis ought not to have been made the question, as Mr. Blaine was foolishly permitted to have it. The question ought to have been the amnestying of as many as the Republican Senate would probably include in the act of grace. The Republicans of the House were willing to pardon all but the Confederate ex-President, and Blaine's proposition might therefore have been passed without opposition, and, what is better, without debate. After the whole turmoil is over it will be found, probably, that nobody has been amnestied—that the adroit Blaine has managed to force the majority into refusing amnesty to 1,000, because they could not extend it to 1,001. And this is not the worst of it. When the Democrats, instead of promptly accepting and adopting Blaine's proposition, and thereby spiking his gun, arrayed themselves against it, they took their stand on dangerous ground; they left themselves no alternative but to defend the war policy of the Davis administration at Richmond, twelve years ago. The result is the ludicrous exhibition made by the Southern members in the debate, of defending their secessionism in one breath and proclaiming their Unionism in the next. When we reflect that this wretched embarrassment might have been avoided by adopting Blaine's proposition and waiting for a proper opportunity for amnestying Jefferson Davis, we cannot repress the regret that the majority should be so completely at the mercy of the leader on the other side.

DON'T.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual when you are gone.

Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't say "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't throw dirt into your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in the market.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.

Don't mourn over financial grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember the tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart, properly cooked, will make a savory meal.

Tattooing.—Some years ago, at a ball, I remember to have seen a very charming lady, on one of whose shapely arms a bit of sleeve trimmed with lace scarcely concealed a visible blue mark. Inquiring into the matter, I found that the lady was the daughter of a distinguished Southern statesman, the former governor of a State. Before the war Governor C——, accompanied by his daughter, had traveled in Northern Africa. One day, mounted on a rather fiery horse, who had been deprived of water for some time, the animal had made for a running stream, and, plunging into a quicksand, had thrown his lady rider. It happened that some Arab women were near, who, drawing the young lady from her perilous condition, carried her to their tent. Here she was undressed, all her European clothes were taken from her, and she was clad in complete Arab costume. In the act of unrobing the frightened girl, a woman, she remembered, had struck her quite a smart blow on the arm, not far from the elbow, while another Arab woman, with a small earthenware pot, had daubed some black substance on her arm. Presently, when the father and the party arrived at the Arab camp, the young lady was returned without difficulty, the natives insisting that the whole performance was nothing but a joke. The American girl felt some slight soreness of the arm for a day or so, when it all passed away, but in a week a big blue butterfly, almost encircling the white arm, came out, and it was evident that the young lady had been tatooed for life with some Bedouin emblem.—*N. Y. Times.*

Effect of Forest Trees on Climate.—The winters in Russia are becoming colder every year, and the summers hotter, more dry and less fruitful, owing, as is clearly proved by Palingston, to the destruction of the woodlands which formerly abounded in the southern districts. The clearing of these lands has caused such an enormous evaporation that many once capacious water-courses have become mere swamps or are completely dry. The Dnieper becomes every day more shallow, and its tributaries are no longer worthy of the name of streams. The question of replanting has frequently been agitated, but the dried condition of the earth in many places in southern Russia makes it a matter of great difficulty. Energetic measures, however, are about being adopted to overcome this difficulty by scientific means.

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Jayne's Expectorant. It re-
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irritation and distress, by re-
them of the irritating matters
hich they are clogged, it also
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affected parts a chance to heal.

ng Cough, Croup and Hoarse-
are efficaciously treated by Dr.
e's Expectorant. It removes
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in the throat or lungs, promotes
jection of mucus and subdues
violence of these complaints at
outset. It is a Safe Family Can-
of long-established reputation,
are promptly administered,
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or indiscretion, will do well to avail
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guarantee to forfeit $500 for every
inal weakness, or private disease of
or character which he undertakes
o cure. He would, therefore say to
unate sufferer who may read this no-
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medy for your complaint. You may
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n, but avail yourself of the beneficial
is treatment before your case is be-
reach of medical skill or before grim
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. Notice is
E. Milwain, Bankrupt.
[illegible]
R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. In
Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. Notice is
[illegible]
R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Court.

Morning Oregonian.

THE UNION

VOL. XV.—NO. 300. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

McKee Case—Charge to the Jury.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Wm. McKee, of the *Globe Democrat*, charged with complicity in the whisky frauds, received their instruction from Judge Dillon, Judge Treat concurring, at 10 this morning and retired at 11:30. The charge was very long, and commenced with a review of the operations of the whisky ring. It was admitted as a fact by both sides that from 1871 to 1875 the government had been defrauded of millions in St. Louis alone, and it seemed astonishing that the conspiracy could exist so long. There was very much reason to believe the conspiracy here had connections in other cities. The government had laid its hand upon these frauds, but the government owed a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and would not be benefited by the conviction of a single innocent man. The jurors were warned to approach their decision dispassionately, but to discharge fearlessly and impartially. Especially need the jury be on their guard against feeling the pressure of public indignation against these frauds. The only question before them was whether defendant was or had been fully proved to have been in the conspiracy. The court then proceeded to review the evidence point by point, comparing that for the government with that raised by the defense to contradict it, and then passed to the important question sought to be attached to the testimony of conspirators. The ruling may be gathered from such sentences as these: That as to [illegible] is that "they are competent witnesses and under the legislation of Congress must testify. Their testimony is always to be received with extreme caution and to be weighed with great care by the jury. It is proper for the jury to seek for [illegible] in support of this evidence. If any witness is shown to have sworn falsely here or before the grand jury in this matter the jury are at liberty to reject all of his testimony. The most important and delicate duty of the jury is to settle the credibility of these witnesses. To the jury and to the jury alone belongs the question of weighing and deciding the worth of this evidence. They should be governed by the manner and conduct of the [illegible] his apparent motives and the strength or weakness of his recollection. The law clothes the defendant with the protection of innocence until his guilt is proven beyond reasonable doubt. The evidence of guilt must be not positive and abiding. It is not sufficient to have a strong probability or preponderance of testimony; but it must be such that when it is brought to the jury it forces them to feel clear and entire satisfaction of defendant's guilt." After the jury retired, the court announced that the trial of Constantine Maguire, ex-collector of internal revenue, would begin at 2 P. M., and directed the attorneys to notify Gen. Babcock and his witnesses to be present themselves next Monday, unless they were informed before that time.

McKee Found Guilty.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—According to previous announcement, the court reconvened at 10 P. M., Judge Treat on the bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter later the jury came in with the following verdict: We the jury, find the defendant guilty. Counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled, which was done and all responded affirmatively. Judge Treat stated in relation to bonds he would prefer that that matter should be decided by Judge Dillon. It was agreed that the [illegible] should be called to-morrow morning at the opening of court, and that the amount of the bonds be determined by a full bench. The defendant left the court room with his counsel and a large crowd of sympathizing friends. The verdict was unexpected, almost everybody anticipating a disagreement or acquittal.

[illegible] bill limits townsite entries to 2,560 acres, and provides that there must be an actual settlement on all the property. Lane's bill concerning the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad provides for a Government guarantee of interest on $[illegible] 5 per cent bonds per mile, for 20 years, and in return, the company must transport the U. S. mails and Indian and military supplies free of any charge forever. The bill also provides that the road shall be of standard instead of narrow gauge. Warren's bill proposes to confirm all locations in California made with Chippewa half breeds' scrip, unless they conflict with prior settlements. He stated that he introduced this bill by request and was not yet committed to it, although he thought it equitable.

Con. Maguire on Trial.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—On the opening of court this afternoon the empaneling of the jury in the Maguire case was immediately proceeded with, resulting in the selection of 12 gentlemen from the outer counties. They were closely questioned by the counsel on both sides, but none had any opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the defendant, or had any prejudice for or against him. Major Lucien Eaton, one of the special counsel for the Government, then opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove against the accused. He stated the prosecution expected to prove Maguire had knowledge of the existence of the ring, and that he got a share of the stealings and some other general matters. The commission of Maguire as collector of internal revenue, and some other documents were submitted, and the court adjourned.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 31.—Gold closed 113 [illegible] money 4@5; Governments active and strong; stocks unsettled; Western Union 70½; Quicksilver, 17½; Pacific Mail 38; Mariposa 10¼; Wells Fargo 84½; N. Y. C. 111½; Erie, 17; Panama 130; U. P. [illegible] 70; do bonds 101; Central Pacific bonds, 103½.

The Silk Importation.

New York, Jan. 31.—The report of the Silk Association of America reports 1,[illegible] packages of silks and silk manufactures imported during the month, of which 1,3[illegible] were via the overland route. Gold value of the month's imports, $1,624,148.

Unnatural Father.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—John [illegible], a German residing in the Sedamsville suburb of the city, was yesterday arrested for rape committed upon the person of his own daughter, aged 13.

Meeting of the Creditors of E. D. Winslow.

Boston, Jan. 31.—A meeting of the creditors of E. D. Winslow, the fugitive forger and late proprietor and publisher of the *Daily News*, took place to-day. The statement of the financial condition of the *News* was discussed, and the result was that they resolved to appoint a committee authorized to put the estate of Winslow into bankruptcy, if in their judgment it was deemed desirable, otherwise to report their recommendations at an adjourned meeting of the creditors.

Fire and Loss of Life.

New York, Jan. 31.—The residence of W. Skidmore, on Long Island, was destroyed by fire last night. All the occupants, Mr. Skidmore, Flatt Weeks, an old man, who had lived with Skidmore many years, Mrs. Titus the housekeeper, and her husband, were burned to death. Skidmore was an old man, almost constantly in litigation with his neighbors, and it is alleged, has a great many enemies. The supposition is that he was murdered and then the premises burned, the other occupants being unable to escape.

The Brooklyn Murder.

New York, Jan. 31.—The horrible murder and mutilation of W. W. Simmons, in Brooklyn, causes great excitement here. Mrs. Fuchs, wife of the murderer, tells this story of the butchery: Simmons came to the house about 2 o'clock, Thursday evening, bringing a doll for the little girl. There was some brandy and beer in the house, and after drinking all the beer Fuchs went out to get the [illegible]. All of us drank, and Simmons said he was ashamed to go home drunk; so I said he might stay and sleep with Fuchs and I would sleep with Rich (we had only two rooms), and Simmons agreed to it. My husband says I slept on the floor, and that I was unfaithful, but I was so drunk I knew nothing of it. My husband and child put me to bed and while they were doing so I fell on the floor and cut my face. When I got up in the morning I saw the body on the floor of the kitchen, and Fuchs, taking it by the heels, dragged it into the bedroom to cut it up. When I saw it I called out, 'We will be hung,' but Fuchs said he would make it all right. I drank too much Friday and I did not see the body cut up." As the woman told this story she wept bitterly, saying [illegible] again that if she had only been sober the murder would not have been committed. Andreas Fuchs, or Victor Kretz, as the murderer calls himself, said he had known Simmons and worked with him for three years, but had once had difficulty with him, on account of which he left the manufactory for six months. He said Simmons was in the habit of visiting his wife while he was at work, and that about six months ago he had [illegible] crime. He said Simmons came to this house on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, and both got drunk. After both drank of it, Simmons then gave him money to buy more beer, and when he returned found him at his wife's [illegible] her marriage vow. Calling his step child, [illegible] who was a witness of her mother's crime, he [illegible] behind the stove and struck [illegible] with one blow on his neck. He severed Simmons's head [illegible]. [illegible] he had hacked it off the next morning [illegible] and on Friday he dragged the body into the bedroom and put it in [illegible] in different places until he could get rid of the [illegible]. The officers who first inspected the apartments reported there were pails in the kitchen and bedroom containing meat which it [illegible] might be pieces of pickled pork. [illegible] examination of the premises was then made, and under the bed was a heavy hammer bearing bloody stains and a large handsaw steeped with blood and fringed with bits of hair. There were also [illegible] axes, and these were covered with half obliterated blood marks. In another corner under a couch was a small tin pail filled to the brim with fragments of a human body cut into pieces, not more than two or three inches in length. At the side of the bed was a large pine chest, dyed in [illegible] with blood as though a bloody body had been hastily crammed in it. In a common black leather traveling trunk was found another portion of the mutilated body. In another part of the chamber was a large boiler nearly filled with the man's limbs, pieces of arms and legs and feet. In the midst of these remains was the trunk of the body, the ribs stripped clean of skin and flesh. The officers next searched the bed, and turning up the ticking uncovered the fragments of a human body. Then they went through the kitchen, and digging deep under the brick of the fireplace brought out many other remains similar to those discovered in the bedroom. They gathered up the bloody fragments and sent them to the morgue. The axes, saw and hammer were taken to the police station.

Obsequies of Starkweather.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 31.—The funeral of the late Congressman Starkweather took place this afternoon at the Central Baptist church. The public buildings were very generally draped in mourning, and there was a general suspension of business. The remains were taken to Yantic cemetery, followed by a large procession. The pall bearers were Major Osgood, Col. Allen Tenney, Joseph Sellow, J. G. Bidwell, Col. Sabin, L. Saye and Hon. Jeremiah Olney.

Destructive Conflagration.

St. Paul, Jan. 31.—The village of River Falls, Wisconsin, was visited by a destructive conflagration yesterday. Nine buildings with most of their contents, including the *Journal* office and material. The fire broke out in the office of E. B. Holmes, next to the postoffice, at 2 o'clock A. M. The wind blew a gale and in two hours the nine buildings next north of the postoffice, were in ruins. Twenty-three business men were deprived of a shelter by the fire. Total loss $35,000; insurance $15,000.

Horse-thieves Hanged.

Atchison, Ks., Jan. 30.—A commercial traveler just in from Solomon's valley says six horse thieves were hanged there a few days ago by a vigilance committee. Among those lynched were Hutchinson, Cox and [illegible], three desperadoes of the frontier. The thieves were surrounded in a cabin at night just after returning from Nebraska, where they had been seen to dispose of stolen stock, tried by a lynchers' court, found guilty and executed at once.

Yale and Harvard Rowing Race.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The eight oared race between Harvard and Yale will be rowed at Springfield June 30th.

Connecticut State Convention.

Hartford, Jan. 31.—The Republican State Convention is called for Tuesday, February 29th. The call is for all electors who desire good government, who favor specie payments and non sectarian public schools.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention will be held February [illegible]d.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senate Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By McMillan: to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entry and clearance; referred.

Wright submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to elect the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people; referred. Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to elect U. S. Senators by the direct vote of the people of the United States; referred. Also a bill to amend the act of June 22, 1874, for the relief of settlers on the railroad lands; referred. To extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts; referred.

Booth submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the committee of the 43d Congress respecting the taxation of lands granted to States and corporations; agreed to.

Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill, to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the U. S. Army; placed on the calendar.

McCreery introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000 to remove the remains of E. Rumsey Wing, late U. S. minister to Ecuador, from Quito to the cemetery at Louisville; referred.

Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco; placed on the calendar.

In the Senate West, of Louisiana, presented a petition of citizens of Louisiana in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific railroad; referred to the committee on railroads.

Booth, by request, introduced the bill for the adjudication of title to lands claimed by Jose Apis and Pablo Apis in the State of California; referred to the committee on private land claims.

Sargent presented the petition of Henry M. Nagree, of San Jose, Cal., asking to be reimbursed for internal revenue stamps destroyed before being used; referred to the committee on finance.

Windom, of Minnesota, presented the resolution of the Minnesota legislature in favor of an extension of time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad; referred to the committee on railroads.

After the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the House joint resolution to pay interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds was resumed.

The pending question was on the modified amendment of Sargent, submitted Friday last, providing that the certificates heretofore issued by the board of audit, including those converted into 3-65 bonds and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the board of audit, or their successors, shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000, and when this amount shall be reached by the board it shall be abolished, and all the powers conferred upon the board shall cease and papers and public property in their possession shall be delivered to the commissioners of the district or their successors. Sargent said the purport of [illegible] in the latter part of his amendment he understood was already before the District of Columbia committee, and he therefore withdrew that portion providing for the abolition of the board of audit.

Dawes said he agreed that these 3-65 bonds were, to all intents and purposes, government bonds. They had become part of the public debt of the nation. The monthly debt statement would hereafter [illegible] directly stated the liabilities of the government, [illegible] whether had been added a debt of $15,000,000. There are people in the country who will ask why it is in time of peace that $15,000,000 had been added to the public debt. They would look in the proceedings of the two houses of Congress for an explanation of this, and there they would find that the law organizing these commissioners was passed without attention being called to the fact that a new debt would be created. They would find that in one house of Congress the chairman of the committee who reported the bill creating the board of commissioners said no obligation would be incurred. It took eight lawyers and two Attorney Generals to decide the question whether these 3-65 bonds were United States bonds or not. He believed the District commissioners had placed an erroneous construction upon the law which created them, but he had the highest respect for their integrity. The bonds issued by the commissioners to pay for the new work, he believed, had been issued under an erroneous construction of the law, but they must be taken care of now.

Morton said his friend from Ohio (Thurman) the other day alluded to the opposition which he (Morton) offered to the bill to form a government for the District reported by the Senator from Maine (Morrill) at the last session. He (Morton) opposed that bill because it proposed to abolish suffrage, and had he been in the Senate he would have voted against the act of June 20th for the same reason—that it took from the people of the District the right to regulate their own affairs. The [illegible] was at variance with every principle of our form of government. He said the national government was bound to provide for these bonds. Congress authorized the making of them and because the people of the District could not help themselves [illegible] the national government was pledged for these bonds just as much as it was for [illegible]. They were in substance and effect bonds of the United States. The issue of these 3-65 bonds at a low rate of interest, which depreciated them, and then forcing the contractors to take them, looked very much like repudiation to him. If that had been done by a State or corporation, there would have been but one opinion.

Thurman inquired if this interest was payable to-morrow.

Morrill replied it was.

Thurman then asked if there was no law by which it could be paid [illegible] should be passed.

Morrill of Maine said he did not think the [illegible] ... [illegible] the last day. It was now well nigh the last hour [illegible] ... [illegible] Congress [illegible] ... Miles and miles of [illegible] had been made for the [illegible] ... Why beautify the Capitol for a people who could not pay taxes or for the bread they ate. The people here must come down to plain walks of [illegible] like those of the West, they must live plainer, with some regard to purposes [illegible].

Bayard said he was not willing this bill should pass without submitting some remarks which thus far, he had not been able to do. It was well known that the House of Representatives had adjourned for to-day. That the amendments proposed by the Senate must be concurred in by that body. He did not believe the credit of the Government would go to protest to-morrow, and there was cause for Congress to pause in regard to any further [illegible] for this district. He hoped the amendment of Sargent would be printed that it might be examined to-morrow. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

Windom presented a resolution of the Minnesota legislature asking an appropriation for the extermination of grasshoppers in the West; referred to the committee on agriculture.

Morton gave notice that as soon as the bill to pay the interest on the 3-65 bonds was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up and dispose of the resolution submitted by him with regard to the late election in Mississippi.

Cameron of Pennsylvania said he hoped not, as he desired to have the centennial bill considered as soon as that now before the Senate was finished.

Adjourned.

House.

The Speaker called the States for bills. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Willis: for the reconstruction of all tariff and collection laws; also for an addition of prize money.

By Ward: to repeal the duties on packages (commissioners' transportation and covering of goods); also to provide for the responsibility of the government for all imported merchandise while in its custody; also, for a reduction of the duty on laces manufactured by hand.

By Morrison: to revise and simplify the tariff; referred to the committee on ways and means. The bill provides that in lieu of present rates, on and after July 1st, 1876, the following rates shall prevail: On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, of all kinds $[illegible] per pound, [illegible] 40 cents per pound. Wools are classified from [illegible] cents per pound; woolen cloths and shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, 70 cents per pound; flannels and blankets at from 20 to 40 cents per pound; ready made clothing and wearing apparel of every description $2 per pound; coffee 3 cents per pound; tea 15 cents per pound; oranges in boxes 18 cents per box. There are many other articles in the list. The bill ends with the proviso that alcohol to be exclusively used for the manufacture of ether, chloroform and vegetable alkali may be withdrawn from bond free of the specific internal revenue tax per gallon in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons at any one time, under such regulations and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

By Monroe, to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

By Fort, to forbid Territories incurring indebtedness in aiding railroad and other private corporations, also to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo.

By Stone, organizing a national railway company for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a double track cheap freight railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis, Chicago and Council Bluffs, with branches to other centers.

By Gunter, granting 160 acres of land to each survivor of the Mountain Meadows massacre.

By Clemmons, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

By Gunter of Arkansas, authorizing the resurvey of the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee nation.

By Wallace of Pennsylvania, resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature recommending aid to the Southern Pacific railroad with guarantees.

By Piper: to relinquish the title of the United States to certain property in San Francisco.

By Luttrell, declaring the Fort Crook military reservation open to pre-emption or homestead entry.

By Wiggins, relating to lands within the Chippewa half breed strip in California.

By Strait of Minnesota, joint resolution of the Minnesota legislature for the protection of the rights of certain settlers on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, also for an extension of time for the construction of that railroad.

By Lane of Oregon: for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Co.

Piper's bill proposes to relinquish to the city and county of San Francisco the United States title to the old marine hospital property, on condition it be used as a sailors home. If used for any other than a public purpose title shall revert to the United States.

Luttrell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the marine hospital building and premises to the city of San Francisco for twenty years to be used as a sailors home, on such condition as he and the city may agree upon.

A bill reported favorably upon from the Senate military committee to relinquish to the city the United States title to certain lands in Sargent's bill concerning the wedge shaped portion of the Presidio reservation and the extension of License street. The amendment made by the committee is merely verbal.

Morrison introduced an act to simplify the appraisement of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to ad valorem duties. This bill defines the basis on which [illegible] are to be assessed on imported merchandise subject to ad valorem values, which is to be on the fair market value, or the actual wholesale price of such merchandise in the principal places of the country from whence exported, or of exportation, and repeals the law of 1866 which compels the importer to separately add to it cost of boxing and casing, although the same have been before included in the cost of the merchandise. Omission of any one of these items by neglect of an employe is held to violate the invoice and to subject the importer to heavy penalties, and their retention on the statute book as elements for estimating for the value of invoices obviously constitutes a basis for the operation of a large class of informers whose very existence is a disgrace to any Government.

Sanders of Indiana introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution for the levying of direct taxes according to the wealth of the respective States; referred.

Hewitt offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the treasury and the several depositories of the Government, at the close of business on the 29th of January, 1876, specifying how much in fractional currency, legal tender notes, national bank notes, gold, silver, gold notes, etc.; adopted.

Luttrell offered a resolution reciting that the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Texas and Pacific and all the Pacific railroads and branches to which bonds and subsidies were granted by the government have received from it [illegible] subsidies amounting to over $[illegible], land subsidies amounting to over 220,000,000 acres of public domain, besides amounting to blank, and interest amounting to blank. That it is but just and proper that the government and people should understand the status of such roads and the disposition by the companies of the subsidies granted by the government, and, therefore, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report first, whether such companies have fully complied with the requirements of law; whether such companies have formed within themselves construction companies for the purpose of sub-letting contracts and building and equipping their roads, and if so, whether money, land and bond subsidies have been properly applied; whether such companies have forfeited their land subsidies by failing to construct and equip their roads as required by law. And that the committee shall report to the House such measures as shall secure to the government full indemnity for all losses occasioned by fraudulent transactions or negligence on the part of such companies, and for the non-payment of interest lawfully due the government, and for any other claims that the United States may have against such companies; adopted.

Page offered a long preamble and resolution denunciatory of the Mormons and their vile and degrading dogma of polygamy, charging them with unprovoked, cold blooded and brutal murders of men, women and children, the intimidation of witnesses and tampering with courts to shield and protect the most infamous criminals, declaring that immediate steps should be taken to compel Mormons to obey the constitution and laws of the United States. It directs the judiciary committee to report a bill for that purpose, so as to remove this foul blot from the civilization of the nineteenth century.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Atkins offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether or not the Union Pacific Railroad company has forfeited its charter; adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Hasking in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill.

Hurlbut offered an amendment for the detail of a competent staff officer to act as quartermaster and commissary for the battalion of cadets, and that all supplies shall be furnished at actual cost, etc.; adopted.

The committee then rose and the bill passed.

The pay of the cadets is fixed at $540 without rations.

[illegible] Hurlbut were [illegible].

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The President sent the Senate to-day the following nominations: [illegible] Morley, [illegible] as agent and consul general [illegible]; [illegible] Indian agent for consolidated agencies of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

Another Railroad Proposition.

The Senate committee on railroads this morning heard A. K. Owen, a civil engineer, in advocacy of the bill providing for a government survey of a road from [illegible] with a view to determining the advantages of this route from the interior to ocean [illegible]. Last year the engineer department reported [illegible] appropriation to appropriate $[illegible] for this purpose, and Mr. Owen to-day informed the committee that after the adjournment of Congress President Grant directed Secretary of State to communicate with the Mexican government to ascertain whether it would object to the proposed survey being extended over its territory, and that in reply, the Mexican authorities have given assurances that they will not only permit it, but welcome and assist such survey.

Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31.—John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has been appointed vice chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, in the place of Representative Randall, who declined.

Cuba.

An official dispatch was received in this city stating that the report that the Cuban insurgents had captured Cienfuegos is entirely false, no insurgent force having ever come near that place.

District of Columbia 3-65 Bonds.

The House committee of the District of Columbia have called upon the District commissioners to answer in writing numerous enquiries concerning their official acts affecting salaries, payments of all kind, work given out in absence of advertisement, asking whether improvements of streets, or sewers have been made or any money expended in or about the roads, streets, avenues, parks, canals or sidewalks, or certificates or bonds issued therefor since June 20, 1874, that they were not necessary to the execution of legal obligations or contracts existing at that date, or for the protection or preservation of improvements then existing, or commenced and not completed at that date. If so, state and specify what improvements have been so made—in what parts of the city—who the contractors of said work were, how paid, in bonds or otherwise, and the amount so paid, now due or to become due to such contractors. Further state whether there was any open competition for such work under advertisements, and if so, what cases and whether the lowest responsible bidders obtained the contract. The commissioners also asked among other things, state whether they have made any estimate of the personal property in the district that can be reached by taxation, if so state that estimate and the amount of tax that in their opinion, can be realized therefrom at the present rate, and at two per cent. on said valuation. The committee will thoroughly investigate all official acts of the commissioners for the district.

Records of the Late Unpleasantness.

It having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War that there are in existence, in different sections of the country many records such as battle reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the late civil strife, he authorizes the statement that if any one who has any original official documents pertaining to the war either on the Union or Confederate side, will send them to the secretary they will be copied for use in connection with the publication of records of the war and returned to the owner if accompanied with such request. Originals must be sent, as copies for obvious reasons cannot be accepted.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The End of the Carlists Approaching.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The report is officially confirmed that Gen. Loma having captured Valmaseda is advancing on Durango, compelling the Carlists to abandon the siege of Bilboa, and evacuate their fortified position there. The whole mining district is now free of the Carlists. Gen. Rivera captured Fort Santa Barbara near Estella and Gen. Campo has occupied Puerto Vilite. The Royalists are closing in upon Don Carlos. The division of Gen. Morales attacked the Carlist fort at Aratzain on the 29th, but was repulsed, losing 200 killed in [illegible].

The Carlists still Fighting.

San Sebastian, Jan. 31.—A Carlist battery on the Aratzain continues the cannonading of San Sebastian intermittingly. Some of its shells are charged with petroleum.

Private dispatches from Bilboa represent that Gen. Loma's troops are completely masters of Encartaciones district. Gen. Quesada entered Durango Sunday.

Whitworth Guns Captured.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The official *Gazette* announces that Gen. Revera captured three Whitworth cannon at Santa Barbara, and Gen. Quesada has taken the fort of San Antonio at Urgullo.

Spain to End the Carlist War in a Week or Ten Days.

London, Jan. 31.—A Berlin telegram says the Spanish government has intimated to Great Britain that it undertakes to end the Carlist war in a week or ten days, after which it will have more troops disposable for Cuba. It is understood that the practical grievances specified in the American note are in general not denied, nor is any counter complaint against the neutrality of the U. S. alleged. The final defeat of the Carlists is expected in Berlin, but it is doubted whether Spain will be able to pacify Cuba, whatever the number of troops she may send there.

Bank of England.

London, Jan. 31.—The amount of bullion which has gone into the Bank of England on balance to day is £810,000.

The Scottish Rifle Club Accept the American Challenge.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—The Scottish Rifle Club have resolved to accept the American challenge for the championship of the world. Competitions for the selection of the team of eight with two reserves will begin forthwith.

Classification of French Senators.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The *Journal Des Debats* classifies the Senators elected yesterday as follows: Conservative Republicans, 100; Radicals 10; Monarchists, 70; Bonapartists, 41.

The *Siecle* gives the following result: Republicans 101; Legitimists 38; Bonapartists, 1[illegible].

The Paris *Journal* has the following table: Republicans 87; Bonapartists conservatives 48; Legitimists and Orleanists, conservatives 66; Governmental candidates 25.

The *Republique Francais*, Gambetta's organ, claims 167 constitutional Republicans, including the life senators recently elected. It is expected the colonies will elect Republicans.

French Politics.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The *Moniteur* says notwithstanding the defeat of Buffet and Dufaure, there is no probability that the ministry will change before the chambers meet. M. Buffet is expected to be a candidate for the chamber of deputies at Mir Court and M. Dufaure at Marennes. All the Republican journals are confident that their party has a majority in the Senate and believe this ensures the consolidation of the republic. The leaders of the Left consider the revision of the constitution a monarchial and especially a Bonapartist measure, and henceforth impossible. The Conservative papers admit that half of the Senate is Republican. The *Fordier* Bonapartist organ concedes a majority of several members to the Republicans. The *Journal des Debats* says a moderate and conciliatory republic is sure of an important majority in the Senate. It protests against the validity of the elections being entered in about ten departments. None of the objections appear serious.

London, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Monarchists, who have sincerely rallied to the support of the Republican constitution and Republicans, excluding radicals, represent from 180 to 200 votes in the Senate, and an analysis of the Senate including these members, shows from 150 to 160 avowed Republicans, 65 to 70 supporters of the present form of government, 30 to 40 partisans of limited or absolute monarchies, and 15 to 20 imperialists.

Conflicting Estimates of the French Papers Accounted for.

A Paris dispatch says: In reference to the conflicting statements relative to the standing of the Senate by the French papers, that the figures are artfully grouped in accordance with party feeling. Two great facts, however, are prominent—the allegiance of a majority willing to dissolve the Republican assembly, and the discomfiture of the Bonapartists.

The Vatican Opposed to Liberty of Worship.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Cardinal Simeoni has been instructed to quit Madrid if the government assents to an approval by the Cortes of the clause of the proposed constitution allowing liberty of worship.

Turkish Reverses.

London, Jan. 31.—Advices from Slavonic sources report that the Turks were repulsed at Gradatz on Sunday, losing 80 killed, and that they met with a reverse near Klek, where they lost 170 men.

The [illegible] British consul at Bosnia Serai, capital of Bosnia, has gone to Constantinople on a special mission.

An Libel Case in Florence, Italy.

Florence, Italy, Jan. 31.—The trial of the case of Louis Francis Connelly, sculptor, against the responsible editor of the *Fanfulla* and Stephen Weston Healy, a newspaper correspondent, for libel was concluded in the court of appeal to-day. The court acquitted both defendants of the charge of libel, [illegible] for the use of the word "charlatan" in their report. Healy has appealed to the court of cassation.

The Sick Man to Take his Dose next Saturday.

A Vienna dispatch says: Andrassy's reforms will be [illegible] the Grand Vizier on Saturday.

The Penal Code Amendment Defeated in the Reichstag.

A Berlin special states that the penal code amendment relative to [illegible] and pastorals was [illegible]. The amendment will be discussed again this week. The Government insists upon its passage.

Agreement between Church and State in Prussia.

London, Jan. 31.—A special from Berlin says Cardinal [illegible] has gone to Rome. It is thought that this tends to confirm the statement that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of the *modus vivendi* between church and state in Germany. Archbishop Ledochowski is expected to arrive in Rome on the 6th of February, where a great reception is preparing for him. The archbishop will probably remain in Rome.

The Coos Bay *News* says: "The *Cordelia* has been heard from. She is in Albion river, this side of San Francisco. No further particulars. This will be good news to her owners as well as to the friends of her crew."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Ophir 59½, Mexican 19, C & C 22, B & B 60½, Savage 22½, Chollar 92½, H & N 58, Jacket 10¼, Point 26¼, Imperial 8½, Kentuck 1¼, Alpha 25¼, Belcher 32, Confidence 21, Con Va 414, S Nevada 22, Cal 82½, Exchequer 1[illegible], Seg Belcher 90, Overman 63, Justice 27½, Succor 3¼, Union 9¼, J Bryan [illegible], Julia 1¼, Caledonia [illegible].

Evening Board.—Vallay 3, R & E 18¼, Int Con 1½, Jackson 2½, Alps 3, Adams Hill 1, Belmont 1½, Rye Patch 1¾, Leopard 1¼, Jefferson 6¼, Gila 2¼, Panther 2, Northern Belle 30, Husky 1½, Gen Thomas 9¼, Manhattan 10, Mansfield 65c, Advance 7¾, Coso Con 1¾, New Coso 1¼, Chariot 1¾, Mahogany 45c, Poorman 87½c, Knickerbocker 4¼, Globe 1¼, Baltimore 3¼, Utah 18¼, S Hill 1¼, Challenge 5¼, Dayton 6¾, R Island 1, New York 12, Occidental 5, Senator 1, A Flat 2, Woodville 2s, Sea Caledonia 1¼, L Washington 3¾, Kossuth 3¾, Leviathan 1, Europa 50c, W Fargo 25c, Amazon [illegible], N Con Va 1[illegible], [illegible] 61, W Belcher 2½, Trojan 1½.

Greenbacks—88[illegible] buying; 89[illegible] selling.

Antioch Distillery Case.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—In the crooked whisky case in the U. S. district court to-day, District Attorney VanDyke, in closing the argument, produced the results of footing up the distillery books, showing a large discrepancy between the receipts and the shipments of the concern and the balance on hand. The attorney for the defense took exception to the figures, and the court adjourned until to-morrow to give defense an opportunity to go over the books, and either verify them or disprove the results, with a plain intimation that unless the results could be impeached the case ended there. The impression of those who have closely followed the trial, is that the government has a conclusive case on the defendant's own accounts.

Centennial Celebration in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The judiciary committee of the board of supervisors held a conference this evening with the ex grand marshals of the Fourth of July celebration, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps the board will be likely to take with reference to the centennial celebration in this city. The judiciary committee informed the marshals they would report favorably at the meeting of the Board, this evening, upon the communication of the marshals, asking the co-operation of the board in making necessary arrangements for the proper observance of the centennial celebration. The conference then adjourned.

The Report that Wild Idle has Broken Down Denied.

The report that Wild Idle has broken down and gone east is now denied. It is stated the horse is at Sacramento, and that nothing ails him except that the tendon of the off fore leg is slightly sprung.

Management of the San Francisco County Hospital.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the board of health this evening, a somewhat lively debate occurred, between Mr. Gibbs, chairman of the hospital committee of the board of supervisors, and members of the board of health, concerning charges of fraudulent management of the city and county hospital, especially with regard to the liquor supply. To settle the matter a resolution was adopted that a committee of three from the board of health be appointed by the chairman to meet three members of the hospital committee to investigate the affairs of that institution.

A Deranged Woman Commits Suicide.

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—Mrs. S. Merrill, stopping with her husband at Lafayette hotel, jumped from the third story window and striking on her head was instantly killed. She had shown symptoms of derangement for several days.

Railway Meeting.

Oakdale, Jan. 31.—A large railroad meeting was held at Knight's Ferry last Friday night to determine whether the route recently surveyed for the proposed railroad from Sonora to Oakdale was feasible. Surveyors report it a very easy route, and one which could be built at a small cost. A large number of prominent men of Stanislaus and Tuolumne counties were present.

NEVADA.

Stuck in the Snow.

Wells, Jan. 31.—The West bound overland train, due in San Francisco Tuesday evening, tackled the snow blockade to-day with 12 engines and a snow plough and stuck in the first cut west of Toano. The train was hauled back to Toano, and will lay by until the wind falls. The wind is blowing a gale and the snow drifting on Pequop range, where the railroad crosses, and is thawing in the valleys. The tea that arrived by the last China steamer is [illegible] here awaiting favorable weather to proceed. There has been no freight train on the C. P. R. R. for two weeks.

Still Stuck in the Snow.

Toano, Nev., Jan. 31.—The overland passenger train, bound west, which arrived here at 4 A. M., is still here—at 7 P. M.—waiting for the track to be cleared, the snow plow and four locomotives being entirely buried in a snowdrift about two miles west of here. The snow is still drifting and no hope is entertained of making any progress to-night.

UTAH.

Snowed In.

Salt Lake, Jan. 31.—The following telegram has been received from Green river, Wyoming: Passenger train and pay car going west this morning both stuck in the snow near Bridger Station. The passenger train, bound east, has been abandoned for to-day.

OREGON.

But very little snow has fallen, so far in Chewaucan and Summer lake valleys.

The question where will the county seat of Lake county be permanently located is being agitated.

John Cimborsky, Great Sachem of the Imp. O. R. M., will ere long start for Linkville to organize a lodge of Red Men.

The new organization known as Lake county is a failure in one respect, there are not quite enough offices to go round.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dilley station and vicinity held on Saturday last to raise money to build a steam flouring mill, there was a good attendance. About $4,000 was subscribed for the purpose in view.

Frank Elliott and Frank Williams, of Jacksonville, recently returned from a hunting expedition which proved very successful. They camped about six weeks in the Dead Indian country and during that time killed 19[illegible] deer, four bear, one panther and several wild cats.

Hon. W. R. Dunbar writes the *Democrat* from Spencer Creek, Lake county, as follows: "There have been three new Good Templar Lodges established in Lake county this month. The farmers are preparing to sow grain and there will be a much larger acreage than ever before. Hundreds of acres of newly cleared ground and land heretofore used for pasturage on the foothills are being broken up for wheat. There is evidence on every side that Lake county is rapidly increasing in wealth and population."

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says R. A. Cook recently found in his mining claim on Booth's creek a portion of a skull evidently belonging to some animal whose species are now extinct. It was considerably decayed and mutilated. The pith of the horns and portions of the skull between the eyes and over the brain remain just enough to give us a faint idea of the animal in his glory. The skull is four or five inches thick over the brain pan, and the distance between the eyes was evidently about two feet or thirty inches. Just imagine the "mammoth ox" or a buffalo multiplied by 10 and you can scarcely form an idea then of the size of the animal.

SOME PLAIN MATTERS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Your correspondent from Benton county gives us a needed chapter on State and municipal affairs, in which he omits the unfortunate methods of taxation which prevail. Leaving out of the account the fact that in our cities and towns from one fourth to one-third of the real property, under one provision and another wholly escapes taxation—the taxes for which are collected from the remaining three-fourths or two-thirds not exempt—there are other forms in which the burdens are unequally and unjustly imposed. For illustration:

One leading express company and a dozen or two life and fire insurance companies are doing business in the State, they have done and are doing a large business, and their owners being wholly non-resident, the profits go from the State. The express company may pay tax upon a dray and a horse, or tax for the Portland office; the insurance companies upon nothing. Our legislature has provided that fire insurance policies shall be stamped, and the State sells the stamps for that purpose. The insurance company charges them to the insured, and the citizen pays the stamp tax, the company paying nothing as before. And thus unwise tax operates as follows: A and B each own houses worth, say, $3,000, upon which the State collects tax alike. If A insures his property for $2,000, and B does not insure his, and both are destroyed by fire, A has $2,000 paid him by a foreign company, which the State can still tax, while B has nothing from which to collect revenue. But, that the more careful and prudent A may preserve this property to himself and the State, the State makes him pay an *extra tax* in the form of stamps, which it does not collect from the less cautious and prudent B. It is an unequal tax collected of the citizen, whose act is promotive of the interests of the State as well as his own. It needs but a statement of the case to prove that the Oregon stamp law should be repealed. It is proper that non-resident companies should bear their proportion of the public burdens, and there are ways of imposing them so that the companies cannot escape and lay them upon the citizen.

The trouble lies in men not being elected to the legislature who know how to devise such legislation and carry it through the assembly, or if knowing how, have not the industry or interest to perform the labor. It is easier to drift with an evil than to correct it, and the average man prefers to drift. And I have time and again known competent men running for the legislature, who could and would serve the State in some these respects, defeated, and by the votes of men who know better, because they were not running on the right ticket, or were running upon no ticket, or didn't reside in the right part of the county, or follow the right occupation, or some other equally sound reason. And, instead, was elected some well intentioned incompetent, or, possibly, some not well intentioned competent or incompetent.

Some weeks, or months, possibly ago, another correspondent of yours referred to the fact that the State was now paying many thousands of dollars annually for keeping persons in the insane asylum who ought not to be there, or if there, ought not to be supported by the State, simply because the laws in regard to sending and keeping people there were very loose. This fact has been well understood for aye, yet legislature follows legislature, meeting and adjourning, doing nothing to stop the needless expense, to use no stronger term. One resolute, competent men in each House of the next assembly, not complicated with contractors, or subject to being wined or dined, or good-fellowed into doing nothing, can save the State tens of thousands of dollars annually in this one respect, without in the least impairing the public service, or bestowing the slightest injury upon "these unfortunate people," as the interested lobby is wont to characterize them.

It is safe to predict that those two members will not be chosen.

OF COURSE.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Jefferson, Jan 29, 1876.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

To-day closed the first half of the scholastic year of Jefferson Institute, and many and varied were the exhibitions of proficiency, of scholarly progress made during the term, just closed, in the several departments of science, and the many branches of learned lore, as prescribed in the curriculum of the institute. The school is in a prosperous condition, demanding the labors of four teachers [illegible] and numbers more pupils in attendance now than at any preceding period of its history. The closing exercises of the term consisted of declamations, dialogues, charades, pantomimes and theatrical, or scenic representations, partaking more of the melo-dramatic and comic than the tragic. The whole performance was very creditable, and we observed a marked improvement in the manner of address and in the intonation and diction of the scholars. Many of the patrons of our schools, however, question the propriety and utility of these exhibitions, believing that the character of the performance and the time consumed in preparation, necessarily divert the minds of the pupils engaged from their regular course of studies, besides arresting the whole machinery of the school, much to the detriment of the little ones. We will not pause now to discuss this open question. Suffice it to say that, as "good may be evil spoken of," so may the best of means for the advancement of our schools be abused and perverted.

This is a chartered institution of learning with an endowment fund of several thousand dollars and it stands to-day as a living monument of the forethought and sagacity of our earliest *residents*, and foremost pioneers of Oregon, who, although of necessity they were occupied so largely with the physical, political and social development of our young and growing country, did not, in the multiplicity of these pursuits, forget the intellectual and the moral wants and prospective needs of the coming generation of men. And Jefferson stands not alone in this regard. All over the length and breadth of our young and prosperous State, are found institutions of learning and houses of worship, erected by the ingenuity, energy and voluntary offerings of our fathers—memorial of their greatness of heart, disinterestedness of life, and patriotic devotion to their country. This institution of learning was founded about twenty years ago and although it has suffered terribly at the hands of its friends, by intestine feuds, by injudicious depletion of its sinking fund, by bankrupt debts, by depreciation of real estate, and by loss from its coffers of stolen gold, it still survives these catastrophes and lives to bless our community with its radiance and light. In the regular course of study is taught sacred as well as profane history, and for this purpose the Bible is read every day, not so much perhaps as a text book for the inculcation of religion and morals, as it is to make the pupils acquainted with the salient facts recorded in the oldest books extant, as he who is deficient in Bible history, sacred geography and chronology, betrays an ignorance inexplicable if not criminal. And who is it that would interdict the use of the Bible in our public schools? Certainly no Christian patriot. Will the reading of the Jewish and Christian scriptures by our children corrupt their morals, and thereby disqualify them for citizenship? We, as a nation, owe all that is great and good and ennobling to our race, to the Christianity of the Bible. Why ignore it?

VINDEX.

Mrs. Stover, of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was born on July 4, 1776, expects to be one of the visitors at the centennial.

Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bills.

A SENSIBLE OPINION FROM THE OPPOSITION.

The St. Louis *Republican*, the leading Democratic paper west of the Mississippi, has the following very considerate and sensible article on the amnesty discussion in Congress:

The three amnesty propositions offered in the House, over which there has been made such an uproar, were Mr. Randall's, which granted unconditional amnesty to all who are now disabled, Mr. Blaine's, which grants it to all except Jefferson Davis, on the simple condition of taking an oath of allegiance to the United States; and Mr. Banks', which grants it to all, Davis included, on condition of taking a simple oath of allegiance. It will be seen that there is little difference between the three. The least liberal is that of Mr. Blaine, and that makes the amnesty complete, with a solitary exception. It is true that exception is the man who was president of the Southern Confederacy, but even with this admitted it is strange that the Democrats of the House did not [illegible] for Blaine's amendment. If that amendment had been adopted by a Republican Congress, it would have been justly regarded as a generous and patriotic act. Southern Democrats, of course, say it does not go far enough; it falls short one step of going as far as it ought. Perhaps this is true. Jefferson Davis might as well be included in the scheme and the amnesty made complete. But the amnestying or not amnestying of Jefferson Davis ought not to have been made the question, as Mr. Blaine was foolishly permitted to have it. The question ought to have been the amnestying of as many as the Republican Senate would probably include in the act of grace. The Republicans of the House were willing to pardon all but the Confederate ex-President, and Blaine's proposition might therefore have been passed without opposition, and, what is better, without debate. After the whole turmoil is over it will be found, probably, that nobody has been amnestied—that the adroit Blaine has managed to force the majority into refusing amnesty to 1,000, because they could not extend it to 1,001. And this is not the worst of it. When the Democrats, instead of promptly accepting and adopting Blaine's proposition, and thereby spiking his gun, arrayed themselves against it, they took their stand on dangerous ground; they left themselves no alternative but to defend the war policy of the Davis administration at Richmond, twelve years ago. The result is the ludicrous exhibition made by the Southern members in the debate, of defending their secessionism in one breath and proclaiming their Unionism in the next. When we reflect that this wretched embarrassment might have been avoided by adopting Blaine's proposition and waiting for a proper opportunity for amnestying Jefferson Davis, we cannot repress the regret that the majority should be so completely at the mercy of the leader on the other side.

DON'T.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual when you are gone.

Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't say "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't throw dirt into your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't buy a [illegible] to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in the market.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.

Don't mourn over financial grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember the tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart, properly cooked, will make a savory meal.

Tattooing.—Some years ago, at a ball, I remember to have seen a very charming lady, on one of whose shapely arms a bit of sleeve trimmed with lace scarcely concealed a visible blue mark. Inquiring into the matter, I found that the lady was the daughter of a distinguished Southern statesman, the former governor of a State. Before the war Governor C—— accompanied by his daughter, had traveled in Northern Africa. One day, mounted on a rather fiery horse, who had been deprived of water for some time, the animal had made for a running stream, and, [illegible] in a quicksand, had thrown his lady rider. It happened that some Arab women were near, who, drawing the young lady from her perilous condition, carried her to their tent. Here she was undressed, all her European clothes were taken from her, and she was clad in complete Arab costume. In the act of unrobing the frightened girl, a woman, she remembered, had struck her quite a smart blow on the arm, not far from the elbow, while another Arab woman, with a small earthenware pot, had daubed some black substance on her arm. Presently, when the father and the party arrived at the Arab camp, the young lady was returned without difficulty, the natives insisting that the whole performance was nothing but a joke. The American girl felt some slight soreness of the arm for a day or so, when it all passed away, but in a week a big blue butterfly, almost encircling the white arm, came out, and it was evident that the young lady had been tatooed for life with some Bedouin emblem.—*N. Y. Times.*

Effect of Forest Trees on Climate.—The winters in Russia are becoming colder every year, and the summers hotter, more dry and less fruitful, owing as is clearly proved by Palingston to the destruction of the woodlands which formerly abounded in the southern districts. The clearing of these lands has caused such an enormous evaporation that many once capacious water-courses have become mere swamps or are completely dry. The Dnieper becomes every day more shallow and its tributaries are no longer worthy of the name of streams. The question of re-planting has frequently been agitated, but the dried condition of the earth in many places in southern Russia makes it a matter of great difficulty. Energetic measures, however, are about being adopted to overcome this difficulty by scientific means.

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A large Volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 1 1876

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

The composition of the Union Republican Congressional Committee gives one no very flattering idea of the influences by which political affairs are controlled in that particular section of the party. In a general way the committee may be said onsist of men who are unknown and en who are too well known for their wn or their party's credit. There are a few men of reputation and respectability but they number hardly as many as were required to save Sodom from the storm of fire and brimstone. Mr Hale of Maine is reputed a good man. So is Mr Jacobs of Washington Territory. There may be another, but we have forgotten it if there is. There are a few States which have only one Republican in Congress and that one of course is chosen to represent such States on the committee. It would be unfair to criticise such appointments, as they may be considered compulsory. But think of sifting out of the Pennsylvania delegation Mr. Simon Cameron of blessed memory in connection with the office of Secretary of War under Mr Lincoln—for a while. And then pass over such distinguished Republicans as Morrill and Edmunds of Vermont, to find some nameless being who may be a good person. And then we are presented with White, and Wallace, and Hyman and goodness knows how many others of the immortal eighteen who voted against the anti-third-term resolution. All in all, this committee will scarcely shed much lustre on the Republican party, or add very much to its popularity in the next fall election.

What is this Congressional Committee for anyhow? We are aware that it is an ancient institution or, at all events, not a novel one. It has been customary heretofore to have a wheel of that sort in the party machinery on both sides, and therefore, it would not be in order to find fault with the appointment of such a committee now. But we are asking for information. What are the purposes and functions of such a committee? What is it to do? There is a national committee that is not Congressional, which is supposed to discharge the ordinary duties of a central committee. It can hardly be supposed that this Congressional Committee is to act in the capacity of a general executive committee for the party. Executive committees in national campaigns have to give all their time to the labors for which they are designated. Congressmen can not, of course, be expected to give themselves up to that work. They have other labors and cares of a higher nature. In former times they could make themselves serviceable by writing their frank on empty envelopes and sending them out to State committees, contrary to law along with great bundles of campaign documents printed at the public expense, and these documents could then be enclosed in those envelopes by the State committees, and distributed in suitable packages, where they would do the most good, without the expense of postage. That was good service. It enables political parties to carry on their campaigns at the expense, in fact, of the government. But the franking privilege is gone; and with it, we fear the occupation of these congressional party committees. But we may be in error. We seek light. It is important that we understand fully the duties of this committee, in order that we may, in our feeble way co-operate with it.

A REMARKABLE PETITION

Between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand women in Utah have petitioned Congress to repeal all laws against polygamy in that Territory, putting their request on the ground of their constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They call attention to that clause of the Federal constitution which prohibits Congress from making any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, which they think is violated by a law which does not allow a man to have a multitude of wives. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that these women should put so ridiculous a construction upon the constitutional provision when it is remembered that the same nonsense has been bawled and whined by political demagogues so many times. But it is rather remarkable that upwards of 22,000 women can be found in this age and country who, on religious or any other grounds, prefer a half or a twenty fifth part of a husband to a whole one. The petition of these women is somewhat lengthy, going over the entire field of political and civil rights, and arguing the question in a way that is decidedly original if not logical. but the pith and marrow of it is in this paragraph

> In accordance with our sacred Constitution, which was bequeathed as a protective boon by our forefathers, guaranteeing the right of conscience we your memorialists do humbly pray that no bill or act shall have the sanction of your honorable body that shall in any way conflict or interfere with the belief in and practice of plural marriage as it is practiced by many of the citizens of Utah and which most f your petitioners have adopted as a portion of their religious faith, in all sincerity believing it to be necessary not only in remedying evils and producing good in our present existence, but that without it man cannot here after attain to a fullness of exaltation.

It is not apparent what connection there may be between the fullness of exaltation, whatever that may be, and the practice of polygamous marriages. These anxious women doubtless understand it. The outside world will also be staggered at the proposition that the practice of concubinage by these women is not a matter of exterior morals at all, but simply a portion of their religious faith.

The student of human nature is confronted by so many unexpected conditions of social life and so many unexpected phases of moral sentiment that he becomes cautious about asserting any given ph be contrary to nature but it credulity greatly to believe that women really like the system to have returned and pro e that any woman enjoys husband's affections other women besides it seems impossible the true reason for this petition is, the fact that the breaking up of the system of plural marriages, as they delicately term it would leave thousands of women homeless and in a condition not easily to find the blessings of a home, and make orphans and worse than orphans of thousands of children. The women thus deprived of the miserable support they now receive from their fractional husbands would be regarded to borrow a figure from a Spanish proverb as peaches that were spoiled and unfit for the market. The suffering that must ensue can hardly be conceived. And this is really the only valid argument so far as we can see in favor of allowing the abomination to exist a day longer.

BABCOCK'S COMING TRIAL

On Monday next the trial of Babcock will probably commence. No trial of a like nature has ever occurred which was so interesting to the public at large as this will be. It is to be hoped that nothing will happen to prevent the whole truth of everything connected with Babcock's participation in the whisky frauds from coming to light. What we want is the truth. If men high in position are guilty, let their guilt be made manifest and all honest men will unite in removing them from office and replacing them with others more worthy. We do not share the opinion so recklessly expressed by many, that Babcock's alleged crime is shared by others higher in office than himself. We do not as American citizens to whom the honor of the nation is dear, wish to believe ill of any person who has been entrusted with high office, until the evidence of it is clear and convincing. The right we accord every day in our law courts to the meanest offenders we would not withhold from men who have been chosen by the voices of a majority of the whole people to make and administer the laws under which we live. The evidence already brought to light in the trial of other persons, seems to fix upon General Babcock the stain of a guilty participation in the attempts to defraud the government of a part of its revenue. It is difficult to see how he can extricate himself from the position in which that evidence puts him. We have a right to suspect him of guilt. There is at least a *prima facie* case against him. But as yet there is no other one in a like situation and there is therefore no one else about whom we have a right to say hard things in this connection. We should not be in a hurry to say evil things about any one. No man is better because his neighbor is a thief, or a villain. And it is a sorry trade to engage in to go about stirring up vile reports about men in office. It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest.

HUMBLE BEES AND RED CLOVER

The farmers of Australia who grow clover, are obliged each year to import fresh seed from England as the clover in Australia is barren and does not produce fertile seed. The reason for this is that in Australia there are no humble bees. In England, and elsewhere, the pollen from the male clover plants is carried to the female, or seed producing plants, by the humble bees as they fly from clover bloom to clover boom in search of honey. The small honey bee also seeks for honey in clover fields but their proboscis is so short that it cannot convey the pollen to a sufficient depth into the calix of the clover flower to fructify it. The humble bee is able to do this. According to Darwin—and the statement is no doubt strictly true—if there were no humble bees, the clover would in the course of two years, become extinct. The Australians, in order to enable themselves to have home-grown clover seed have recently imported from England a number of humble bee nests, containing these eminently useful little insects which they intend if they arrive safely to put in their clover fields, hoping that they will live and multiply and render them the much desired service.

AN ANECDOTE WITH A POINT TO IT

MARION, Jan 29, 1876

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In reading a late issue of your worthy paper I see that the House committee of appropriations at Washington seem to have adopted a wise course of action in their efforts to economise by reducing the salaries of some subordinate officials and dismissing others. This reminds me of an anecdote, told of the court of a small dukedom in Germany many years ago. The duke living very extravagantly found that his expenditures exceeded his income every year. In order to put a stop to it at a meeting of the Reichstag (Senate) he introduced a bill stating that, in consideration of the above, he would be obliged to reduce the salaries of some of his officeholders. He took great pains to introduce the bill, but met with strong opposition, for the officeholders were unwilling to submit to the reduction. At last he came to the palace sweeper. The man appeared with the implement of his office (the broom) on his shoulder. After he had heard that his wages were to be reduced from two to one florin a day he scratched his gray head and said "Most noble and wise ruler! Allow me to make a suggestion from which you may learn a lesson." The duke consented. "Well then" said the honest sweeper indignantly "when I commence my work I begin to sweep from the top step of your staircase and sweep downward and thus am able to make a clean sweep of it, but think what a blunder and muss I would make by trying to sweep *from the lower step upward*! Please take heed and do likewise in your duty." This would be a good lesson also for the House committee.

M K

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of the State of Oregon will be held in the City of Portland on Wednesday the 16th day of February 1876 at 1 o clock P M. A full attendance is requested.

J F WATSON Secretary

I S SCOTT Chairman

COMMITTEE

Benton county	W H Elliott
Baker	J P Ross
Clackamas	L P Barin
Coos	J Hacker
Curry	M Riely
Clatsop	O K Warren
Columbia	L A McBride
Douglas	J F Watson
Grant	G A Bleson
Jackson	N Langell
Josephine	A Witts
Lane	W H Odell
Linn	J H Foster
Polk	J C Cooper
Marion	L S Scott
Multnomah	C F DuBois
Tillamook	A Bailey
Umatilla	J C Dunsway
Union	D Chaplin
Wasco	F Moody
Washington	W McLeod
Yamhill	J W Watts

MARRIED:

In this city Jan 30 in the Chapel of the German Congregation by Rev J Cantenbein, Mr Frederick Peter and Miss Ernestine Koch.

At Forest Grove Jan 31 at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev Joseph Hoberg John M Garrison Esq of Salem and Miss May F Blank.

The Combination SHOULDER BRACE CORSET. For sale at Third street by JOHN WILSON

MASKS! MASKS! MASKS! OF ALL STYLES and Characters at ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE

NEW TO-DAY.

St. Andrews' Society of Oregon.—Regular meeting this Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
ROB'T COLLIER Sec'y

Columbian Engine Co. No. 3 — Regular meeting this Evening Feb 1, at 7 o'clock.
H BOYD Secretary

Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1—Regular Meeting this Evening Feb 1 at 7½ o'clock.
G H CLARKE Secretary

A BARGAIN!

160 ACRES 6 MILES FROM TOWN FOR SALE for less than the improvements are worth. Must be sold this week. Apply to GEO WOODWARD Real Estate and Ins Agent

Raffle! Raffle!!

THE GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN SO WELL known will be raffled for at SHERRITT & FRANK'S on next

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

Members enrolled will please note.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON PORTLAND REAL Estate security for one year. Apply to DeLASHMUTT & OATMAN

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A BOX OF FINE Cigars go to FINNEN'S Havana Cigar Store 98 First street. Cigars retailed at wholesale prices.

TO LOAN.

7,000 COIN FOR TWO YEARS ON REAL Estate security. Also $3000 in sums to suit on approved personal security. Apply to GEO WOODWARD Real Estate and Ins Agent Cosmopolitan Hotel Block

NEW GOODS.

A 1 Sugar Cured Hams,
Smoked Beef.
" Smoked Tongue.

For sale by
HACHENEY & STEMME,
Dealers in First Class Groceries,
Corner Taylor and First sts

State Treasurer's Notice

TREASURER'S OFFICE
SALEM Feb 1 1876

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the State Treasury for the payment of the following warrants viz Nos 881 892 996 999 1001 1004 1006 1007 1009 1011 1012 1013 1016 1017 1018 1020 1021 1022 1023 1026 1027 1028 1032 1040 1041 1044 1046 1047 1048 1059 1061 1063 1066 1067 1068 1069 1072 1073 1075 1074 1076 1077 1078 1079 1090 1099 1091

Interest on the above warrants will cease from this date.

A H BROWN
State Treasurer

feld4w

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA—
At the Lowest Market Rates.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,
75 Front Street.

Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co.,

manufacturers and Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture, Bedding, Carpets Paper-Hangings, Oil-Cloths, Mirrors.
Warerooms—corner Yamhill and First streets

Agents for School Desks—the Folding Peard and Gem Desk. These Desks have no superior for comfort and durability all sizes for large and small scholars. Teacher's Plat forms, ash and walnut. Counting House Desks Standing Desks Presidents Desks 3 sizes Drop Leaf Desk from $15 to $75 High and low Stools and Revolving Stools Revolving Office Chairs. Every description of Office Furniture made of native and foreign woods, by the O. F. M. CO.
Steam Factory—Cor. Madison and Front

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

WITHIN REACH OF EVERYBODY.

Having determined to retire from Business, I offer

MY ENTIRE STOCK
Of Ladies' and Gents'
Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks,
CHAINS, SILVERWARE,

And all other articles to be found in a Jewelry Store, too numerous to mention,
AT COST!
Such an opportunity will not be offered again to purchase articles in my line at as

Low Prices as at Present!

Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled.

JOHN B. MILLER,
97 First st., Portland.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Every Variety Needed for the New Term,

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. K. GILL & CO.,
73 FIRST STREET j31d6t

STATE BAKERY,
COR. FIRST AND MADISON STREETS
PORTLAND OREGON

JOHN WINTTER - - - PROPRIETOR.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public in general that I have taken charge of the above establishment and am prepared to furnish them with all kinds of

Crackers, Bread, Cakes and Pastry.

New York Home made Bread. j31d2w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ASSOCIATED WITH him in business Mr M Hexter and I Lowengart. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm name of M Seller & Co. The date of the commencement of the firm to be January 1 1876. Thanking my numerous customers for the liberal patronage extended to me I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm.

M SELLER

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE TO M SELLER UP TO the 1st day of January 1876 will be collected by the undersigned as all debts owing up to the foregoing date will be paid by me. j31 1m

M SELLER

NICOLAI & BRO.
Central Planing Mills,
Cor North Second and E Streets, Portland
Rustic, Ceiling, Mouldings, Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Brackets, Urns, Pannels, Fences, &c.
Common Size Doors, Sash and Blinds at San Francisco Prices j1 7d&w m

DR. MING THE WELL KNOWN CHINESE Physician takes pleasure in informing his old patients and the public generally that he has just received a supply of New Drugs and Medicines direct from China to cure all diseases to which the human family is liable. The Doctor has been a resident of Portland for eight years and has given satisfaction to all his patients. Give him a call. Consultation free. Office—48 First street between Oak and Pine

REMNANTS!

We have made a STILL FARTHER REDUCTION in our REMNANTS, the Sale of which will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2d.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE
PORTLAND
Social Turn Verein,
AT THEIR
New and Elegant Hall,
MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1876.

Extensive Preparations are being made to make this the

GRANDEST AFFAIR of THE KIND

Ever held in this city.

Programme will appear shortly

ONCE MORE!

The grand rush for fine CLOTHING at Currier & Co.'s, AT COST PRICE, still continues.

Their entire stock must be sold by Feb. 1st, as they intend leaving the State.

All persons indebted to this firm will please settle by Jan. 10th and save costs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MUCH NEEDED.

A GOOD HOTEL AND LIVERY STABLE IS greatly needed at Ilwaco and North Beach, W T. Parties desirous of investing will be furnished ground upon very favorable terms. Apply to J D HOLMAN, Portland

REDUCED RATES.

ONLY A FEW MORE LOTS AT ILWACO AND North Beach will be sold at the Reduced Rates and to parties only who intend building the present season. Apply before 5th of February.
J D HOLMAN, Portland

FISHERIES AND TANNERIES.

VERY DESIRABLE SITES FOR SALMON Fisheries and Tanneries for sale. Apply to J D HOLMAN, Portland. And after 5th February at Ilwaco W T ja20d1m&w4t

JULY 4, 1876.

ALL ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES WHO desire to participate in the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence are hereby requested to appoint three Delegates each to meet with the undersigned a committee of the Common Council for consultation at the Council Rooms on Saturday February 12 1876 at 7 o clock P M.

The invitation is general and it is hoped that all organized bodies will co-operate.

L BESSER
H D SANBORN
Committee on Ways and Means
td

MISS MORLEY,
Late of Boston
FASIONABLE
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING,
No. 4 STARK STREET,
Keeps all kinds of
DRESS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
On hand which she will sell cheap for cash

WE DON'T ADVERTISE MUCH OR often, but when we do WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. One of the firm will leave for New York on or about the 15th of February next. All accounts due us remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in our Attorney's hands for collection. Further comments unnecessary.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

CALIFORNIA CREAM CHEESE.

BY "IDAHO,"

500 pounds of Fine Cheese.

C A. BURCKHARDT,
86 Washington street
j1 1t

Notice to Butchers.

I HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE One Hundred Head of Fine Fat Steers, from four to eight years old. Residence five miles south of Corvallis on the main road. P O Corvallis.

GREEN B SMITH

BENJ. F. GOODWIN,
Notary Public, Conveyancer & Copyist.

Legal Documents carefully prepared. Writing and Copying promptly done. Notarial Business correctly executed. Marine Protests Noted and Extended. Office with Home Mutual Ins Co.

No 74 First Street Portland
j 8d1m

SCHOOL TAXES.

TAX PAYERS ATTENTION. TWO PER CENT will be added to all School Tax remaining unpaid after the 10 of February 1876.

A M ELAM
Clerk of School District No 1
East Portland Jan 20 1876

REMOVED.

DR. STRONG HAS REMOVED TO THE RESIDENCE, Corner of Fourth and Salmon streets where he may be found outside of office hours.

Office as before No 3 Dekum's Building. j21d1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY at reasonable rates by
JOHNSON, McCOWN & MACRUM
Lawyers and Brokers
jul3d1m

EDUCATIONAL.

Lessons in English Literature, History and Composition.

Also—The Modern Languages, French, Spanish and Portuguese,

MRS C I HENDERSON LATE OF ITHACA New York is prepared to give Private Lessons in any of the above mentioned Branches to a limited number of persons or classes, at her Rooms on Salmon street between Fourth and Fifth opposite the Court House residence of Mr P S Griffith. Her experience as a teacher is of the highest order having been obtained in connection with private classes and students at Cornell University N Y through the past six years and a long residence among the French renders her competent to give instruction in Reading, Writing or Speaking that Language with purity of accent. The best of references given from President White of that University, Wm C Russel Vice President and from the Faculty at large. She also refers by permission to the following gentlemen of this city

Rt. Rev Bishop MORRIS	Rev T L ELIOT,
Gen E H EATON U S A	S W KING Esq,
J N DOLPH Esq	Rev M MAY
H FAILING Esq	d30

ST. HELEN'S HALL.

THE EASTER TERM IN THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

Early application should be made for the admission of Boarding pupils. ja8d&wlm

For Business Training of Both Sexes.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

H M DeFRANCE, Pres. W L WHITE Sec

GUARANTEES A THOROUGH BUSINESS Education. Day and Evening Sessions Continuous.

For full particulars call at Office or send for N B College Journal sent Free to any address.

Address DeFRANCE & WHITE,
Lock Box 104

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. L. NICKLIN, Dentist,
With Hatch & Thompson,
No 109 First Street Portland Oregon

REMOVAL.

DR. ALFRED KINNEY has removed his Office and Residence to the Northwest corner of Alder and East Park streets, (double house), where he can be found at any time.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR W. H. CARDWELL HAS REMOVED his office to the corner of First and Morrison, in the same office with Doctor J A Chapman. He can be found at his office at all hours either day or night when not professionally absent.

VALENTINES!!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED direct from Manufacturers

Put up in Lots of $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50;

Also for Sale

Singly, at 5 cts. to $5 each

Sent securely by Mail to any address

J. K. GILL & CO.,
Booksellers, Portland Ogn
ja20dtf w3t

JOHN RINES W E NEWHOUSE

JOHN RINES & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED ALL THE RIGHT AND interest any and all parties had in the

Portland Wood Yard,

Corner Fourth and Lincoln streets from and after this date until further notice will furnish a good article of Dry Fir Wood at $4 25 per cord, coin on delivery to any reasonable part of the city. Also a good supply of

OAK, ASH AND POLE OAK WOOD,

constantly on hand. All orders entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Portland Jan 18 1876
JOHN RINES & CO
ja19d1m

HATS! HATS!

A FULL LINE AND LATEST STYLES AT VERY LOW PRICES,
JUST OPENED AT
NEIMEYER & UTTER'S,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
81 FIRST STREET.

REMOVED.

J. SIMON & CO.,
41 Front Street,
Dealers in Doors, Sash & Blinds,
German, French and American Window Glass, Crystal, Sheet, Enameled, Stained and Cut Glass.
ALL SIZES OF LOOKING GLASS.
Glazing done to order at San Francisco Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed

OSCAR KILBOURN,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner First and Pine Streets.

WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE Merchandise Furniture etc

Regular Sale Days, Tuesday and Friday.

A general assortment of Merchandise at private sale.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer

HUMAN HAIR FOR SALE,

AT COST.

IN FEBRUARY NEXT I SHALL LEAVE FOR France to purchase a new stock of Human Hair and Hair Goods and I will therefore dispose of my present stock at Cost. Call early for choice. Parties who have left hair for manufacture are notified that they must call for their articles before January 15 or they will be sold to pay charges. Those indebted to me are requested to call and pay up at once.

I B A RINEER

Notice to Tax-Payers.

EAST PORTLAND CITY TAXES FOR 1875 are now due and will become delinquent within thirty days from this date. Office open 8 to 12 A M.

W S GORDON City Treasurer
Corner Fourth and E streets East Portland
January 1876
j31d1m

MD'ME LALLAMONT,
FRENCH DRESSMAKER,
Stark St bet. Fourth and Fifth

Just returned direct from Paris every week.

The Ladies are invited to call and see the latest styles.
ja15 1m

W. OSHEA licensed Pawnbroker, Washington street, between First and Second. Loans money on Jewelry, Watches, Guns, Revolvers and other valuable articles of every description. Also has the Miscellaneous articles of all kinds bought and sold

WANTS.

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS A Nurse. Inquire at this Office. j31d1t

SITUATION WANTED

AN ACCOUNTANT WISHES A SITUATION AS Bookkeeper where it will be a permanent situation, provided he gives satisfaction. No objection to going into the country or to one of the Fisheries on the river. The best of reference given in the city. Terms reasonable. Address, X. Y. Z. this office

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY FURNISHED containing 6 rooms. Address L F Postoffice, City j28d6t

TO RENT.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A HOUSE containing 12 rooms and 10 closets. Enquire on the premises of Dr MARY A THOMSON Third street between Main and Salmon

TO LET.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM southeast cor Pine and Third streets. Enquire on the premises

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

IN OSWEGO SEVEN MILES ABOVE PORTland. The Iron Works employ a large number of men and this Hotel is doing a good business. If you are on the work economical industrious honest accommodating and know how to keep a hotel this is a good opening. For particulars see
DeLASHMUTT & OATMAN
j22d1m

TO LOAN!—FOR SALE!

I HAVE FROM ONE TO THREE THOUSAND dollars to loan in sums to suit on approved security. I will also Purchase Household Furniture, and have on hand at present a fine Stecker Piano for Sale. Parties interested will do well to call on

JOSEPH TAYLOR
R & K Saloon,
Morrison street, bet First and Second

$800 WILL BUY THE ONE AND ONE HALF story Dwelling House on the corner of Sheridan and Third streets, Lot 50x100. Title perfect.

Apply to GEO WOODWARD,
Real Estate Dealer
Office—Cosmopolitan Hotel Block ja8d1m

Executors' Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at private sale the South ½ of Lots 4 and 5 in Block No 40 in the City of Portland, Oregon known as CREE'S BLOCK.

For terms of sale apply to
JOHN A CRAWFORD at Albany,
or JOHN CATLIN at Portland
Executors of Last Will and Testament of Wm Cree deceased

Save $40! Why Pay $80?

New Home Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE.

New Draw Feed. Adapted for heavy work

DON'T BUY before seeing the NEW HOME.
Light Running. Least Machinery.
Warranted 5 Years

SARGEANT'S NEW 4-WHEELED CASTERS,
For all Machines

NEW STYLE Hemmers and Tuckers, just received. Singer's, Florence W & W, G & B Howe Domestic Folsom Wilson W & G, Common Sense, New Wilson New Home and Home Shuttle Needles.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Send for Circulars and New Price List.

AGENTS WANTED.

GEO W TRAVER
Manufacturers Agent
S W corner Morrison and Third streets,
Portland Oregon
jal1 l&wlmis

Encourage Home Manufacture

MRS. BULGER

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE OF Portland and elsewhere that she has established a

SHIRT FACTORY

On Stark street, next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, where she will manufacture

White and Colored Shirts and Children's Clothing.

Persons wishing a neat fitting and durable custom made Shirt as cheap as they can buy a common article can leave their measure, where a fit is always guaranteed.

Farmers and workingmen that wear strong durable and roomy shirts will save money by calling and procuring a custom made article.

Country merchants are also invited to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere.

WHEELER & WILSON

No. 6, Family, and No. 7

SEWING MACHINES,

Does Greater Range of Work than any Machine in the Market.

NO SHUTTLE!
NO NOISE!
95 Third street,
Portland.
d2d&w

BLANK BOOKS,

Countinghouse Stationery,

A Large Assortment at
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. HIRSTEL & CO.,
77 Front St.

N B—BLANK BOOKS manufactured to order. d3d1m

LAND FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Choice Farms for Sale.

4,000 ACRES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

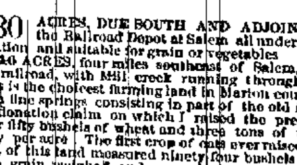
230 ACRES, DUE SOUTH AND ADJOINING the Railroad Depot at Salem all under cultivation and suitable for grain or vegetables.

920 ACRES, four miles southeast of Salem, on the railroad, with Mill creek running through it. This is the choicest farming land in Marion county, with fine springs consisting in part of the old Rector donation claim on which I raised the present year fifty bushels of wheat and three tons of timothy per acre. The first crop of oats ever raised on part of this land measured ninety-four bushels per acre grain weighed and ground, chained by Mr Alfred Stanton of Salem.

2,700 ACRES of prairie and light brush land with timber for farming purposes bounded by the Willamette river for four miles beautiful lake on the east, boat landings all along the river commencing four miles north of Salem—all choice grain land—the largest and most suitable body of land to be found in the Willamette valley to be purchased by a colony. To be sold from $15 to $25 per acre. This land will all be immediately resurveyed and can be sold in larger or smaller parcels to suit purchasers. It can be subdivided to the best possible advantage and I can offer any person or persons or colony of persons desiring to purchase homes in the best part of the Willamette valley near the city of Salem and within reach of the best social advantages as well as most favorably located with respect to markets greater advantages on more favorable terms than they ever expect to realize again.

Salem Nov 9, 1875
THOMAS CROSS
n9d&w3m

EVERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
Wheat, Flour, Mill Feed,
BACON,
Hay, Straw, Oats &c.
FRONT AND ALDER STS, PORTLAND



45 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

SHIP VALPARAISO

NEITHER CAPT MILLS NOR THE UNDERsigned consignees of the British ship Valparaiso will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
3id

HENRY HEWETT & CO

AUCTION AND CO
A. B. RICH
AUCTION
COR. OF FRONT AN
Auction &
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Liberal advances
To parties declining Housekeeping
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A. B. RICH
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The west half of the K
ated in Secs. 18, 19 and
24 and 25 in T. 1, N. R.
acres
The above described
miles from the city of
BEDROOM, DINING
FURNITURE.
For account of whom it
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A. B. RICH

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Cash Assets,
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BRANDIES, in cases
Scotch and Irish WHISKY
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JAMAICA RUM.
CHAMPAGNES.
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ported to this mar
prices.
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PICKLES and SAUCES,
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EPSOM SALTS and
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PAINTS and VARNISH
CHLORIDE OF LIME
WHEAT SACKS and
Seaming and Roping T
CANNEL COAL, &c., &c.

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REVISED AND CORRECTED BY
E. DE F. CURTIS M. D.
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mature decline in man, showing
and how regained. It gives a
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all other diseases appertaining
of twenty years successful practice.
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useful whether he be parent,
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I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
Mr K Oppenheimer as equal
Union Market. The business
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WOLFSTEIN. A continuance of
rons and a call from the public
fully solicited
Portland Jan 10 1876

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
nual meeting of the Stockholders
Fellows Hall Association of Portland
be held at Odd Fellows' Temple,
Alder streets in the city of Portland
the first day of February, A. D. 18
P M
By order,
A N GAMBELL
Portland, Jan 24 1876.

The Da
TUESDAY MOR

ENTERTAINMENT
Michael's College,
very pleasant affa
attended. It was
Archbishop Blanc
celebrated.

CALIFORNIA AR

LEAP YEAR PAR

NO CONNECTION

UNION MEETING

PILE-DRIVER

COMING HOME

TEMPERANCE LEC

TO THE SIGHTLESS

NEW WORKS

BRIE

ACTION AND COMMISSION.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER!

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At Private Sale.

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A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

egular and Peremptory Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE,

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DNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1876,
At 10 o clock A M,

REAL ESTATE.

st half of the Kittridge Land Claim situ [illegible]
ove described property is situated about [illegible] m the ity of Portland

ALSO

DOM DININGROOM AND KITCHEN RE

ALSO

or account of wh m it may concern s BACON

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GENTS FOR LLOYDS.
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Wolfe & Co's ALE and PORTER, s and quarts.
's STOUT, pints.
SE GIN, (Rynbende & Sons brand).
ey. Martell and Jules Robin's ANDIES, in case and bulk
nd Irish WHISKIES, in case and k
A RUM.
AGNES.
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POWDER and CURRANTS.
S and SAUCES,
and COD LIVER OILS
SALTS and CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
d TAPIOCA.
ODS and CARPETS.
and VARNISHES
DE OF LIME and SODA ASH
SACKS and HESSIANS.
and Roping TWINE.
COAL, &c , &c

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200th EDITION.
ANHOOD,
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DR F CURTIS M D &c &c.

Essay on the cause and cure of pre line in man showing how health is lost, gained. It gives a clear synopsis of the s to marriage the treatment of vitality and physical debility exhausted vitality and [illegible] the results ears successful practice

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INSEN & TAYLOR,
LL KINDS OF WOOD
[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP
[illegible]

KHOLDERS MEETING
[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1 1876

CITY.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment at St Michael's College, yesterday afternoon was a very pleasant affair. An appreciative audience attended. It was honored by the presence of Archbishop Blanchet whose feast the pupils celebrated. The following programme was well executed. A song by the Philharmonic Society (entitled Vivat Pastor Bonus a drama, entitled "The Boston Boys" by I Tilden, Thos O'Dea and Chas O Connor (British) and H Burnes, E Norton, D Zan M Owens, J Murphy W Cass, L Carr C Carroll and W Koebler (Americans). A speech by J. Malarkey in English one in Latin, by E O Dea one in French, by E Hanley, and one in German by I Schmidt. "The Rogueries of Scapin," a comedy in acts, was rendered in good style, and kept the audience in good humor throughout. The following were the actors Scapin J Malarkey; Signor Geronte T Norton Signor Argante, E O Dea, Sylvester D Malarkey Octavius, E Hanley, Leander J Whalen Arsdolf, C Hogan. Several declamations were given by J Walker, W Koebler and I Norton, which also highly pleased the audience. A few selections of instrumental music by C. Hogan and E. Norton were executed in a praiseworthy manner. Encouraged by this success the Faculty have determined to give another about Easter.

CALIFORNIA ARRIVED.—Last evening about 7 o'clock the signal gun of the steamer *California* awakened the slumbering echoes about the city, and relieved the public mind of any apprehensions which might have been entertained concerning her safety. The steamer sailed hence for Sitka and way ports on the 1st January and consequently made the round trip in 31 days. Rough weather was experienced during most of the passage, especially when the steamer was coming down from Victoria. Twenty six passengers were brought down from Sitka and Wrangel to Victoria and two passengers were brought to this city. The *California's* cargo is quite light, and consists principally of coal. The bar was extremely boisterous when the steamer came over. In consequence of having her "eccentric" broken by reason of which she could not back the steamer was delayed some time at Astoria. The necessary repairs will be made here before the sailing of the steamer.

LEAP YEAR PARTY.—One of the largest and certainly among the most enjoyable parties of the social season came off last evening at the Guard Armory. It was what is known as a leap year party, and was given by a number of ladies of the city. The large hall was crowded to repletion—so much so that dancing was uncomfortable. The ladies on this occasion "did the honors" most entertainingly and we doubt not to the admiration of the sterner sex. A number of young and handsome ladies acted as floor managers and conducted the party quite as successfully as if their posts were filled by gentlemen. In honor of the event the hall was tastily decorated with evergreens. At one end of the room the word "Welcome" was conspicuously displayed. Music of an excellent quality was furnished, and the figures were called in Prof Smith's usual good taste. Dancing was kept up to a late hour this morning, when the party dispersed.

NO CONNECTION YET.—The steamer *Bonita*, which left here yesterday morning for the [illegible], for the purpose of connecting with the *Idaho* from above, reached her destination in safety. She failed to connect with the boat above that point, owing to the Columbia being gorged with ice. Since the "freeze up" the *Idaho* has been lying at Crate's Point, being unable to leave The Dalles. It was thought the *Idaho* could come down to the Cascades, but the river was found to be blocked with ice at "Wind-blowing" Island, and the steamer was compelled to return. The *Bonita* remained overnight at the Cascades, and will wait to see if the *Idaho* can get down the river to-day.

UNION MEETINGS.—Sunday it was determined by the various evangelical denominations of the city to hold a series of union prayer-meetings at the room of the Y M C A each night during the present week. The meeting held there last evening was largely attended, the capacious room being crowded to overflowing. A very interesting meeting was held, and much interest manifested in spiritual matters. This evening a meeting will be held, commencing at 7 o'clock sharp, to which the public are cordially invited to attend.

PILE-DRIVER IN TROUBLE.—During the heavy gale of wind which prevailed at Astoria last Friday night a pile-driver, belonging to Mr. J. W. Eaton, of this city, met with a serious mishap. The "gins" were broken short off and the scow was capsized. The hammer was lost overboard, and likewise the boiler and donkey-engine. Mr Eaton has the contract for driving the piles for a new wharf to be constructed at Astoria, and at the time of the accident was in this city. He is down there now endeavoring to hoist the machinery.

COMING HOME.—From letters received from him by friends in this city it is learned that Capt West, proprietor of the Westport fish cannery, who has been visiting his old home in Scotland expects to leave Dundee to return home, during the later part of the present month. While in Dundee he called on all parties interested in Oregon, and gave them correct information about this country and so strengthening their good opinion of Oregon and assuring them of the great preference he has for his adopted home here.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Recently Rev Mr Bailey of the Taylor street M E Church has preached two discourses on the subject of Temperance which so impressed those who heard them that he has been induced to lecture on the same topic, and will do so at Good Templar Hall corner Third and Alder streets next Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. The lecture will be free, and all are invited.

TO THE SIGHTLESS.—The superintendent of public schools in this county desires to know the names of all persons who are afflicted with blindness, either partial or total adults or children, residing within the county. Any one knowing of such persons will confer a favor by sending the names pecuniary circumstances, etc., to T L Eliot, county superintendent.

NEW WORKS.—The following work "Foot Notes from the Page of Nature, or First Forms of Vegetation, by the Rev Hugh McMillan has been presented to the Portland Library Association by Robt M McFarlane Esq of Glasgow received by him from the author.

BRIEF NOTES

Leap Year parties promise to become all the rage.

The steamer *Vancouver* is again running on time.

The U S district court will convene this morning.

The Ladies' Relief Society will meet to-day at 2 o clock.

Union prayer meeting this evening, at room of Y. M. C. A.

Sixty sacks of mail were brought up on the steamer *Oriflamme*.

The steamer *Beaver* towed up the *I aly* [illegible] yesterday from Astoria.

The *Sea Waif* is in the river having crossed the bar Sunday morning.

St Valentine's Day is near at hand. Prepare your "billy duckses."

A large raft of logs was towed up [illegible] by the steamer [illegible].

The steamer *Oriflamme* will sail [illegible] San Francisco this evening at 10 o'clock.

One week from next Monday the regular term of the State circuit court will [illegible].

Mr Jos Holman of Salem [illegible] by his bride arrived here on the steamer *Oriflamme*.

The schooner [illegible] yesterday. She now lies at [illegible] discharging cargo.

Preparations are being made by the [illegible] street church for a grand Old Folks' [illegible] under the direction of Prof H W [illegible].

And still they come. [illegible] Barnes [illegible] Central Market for [illegible] their edibles, first-class.

BOARD OF TRADE.

SPECIAL MEETING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROJECT OF CONSTRUCTING A MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE FROM FORT CANBY TO PORTLAND

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at the room for the purpose of considering the advisability of preparing and adopting a memorial to Congress, or resolution, from the Board urging that an appropriation be granted for the building of a military telegraph line from the forts at the mouth of the Columbia river via Astoria to Portland.

Hon H W. Corbett, president in the chair. Wm Reid secretary present.

The president on calling the board to order stated briefly the object for which the meeting had been called. As it was a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering a special subject the usual routine of business would be omitted including the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting. The president stated that a preamble and resolution had been prepared in relation to the matter which at his request were read by the secretary.

Mr Goldsmith at the close of the reading desired to know if the preamble and resolution asked for the appropriation by Congress of $25,000 for the construction of a lighthouse and the building of a line.

The secretary read the resolution again for the benefit of the gentleman, the purport of which was a memorial asking Congress to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for the object of building a signal station and telegraph line.

Mr Platt Burr said he had had some correspondence with Senator Mitchell in relation to the matter now under consideration by the board. He learned that Mr Mitchell had presented a bill in the Senate providing for the appropriation of $50,000 currency, to construct a military telegraph line from Fort Canby via Astoria, to Portland. He thought it would be proper and right to refer in the preamble and resolution to Senator Mitchell's bill and to indicate their (members of the board) endorsement of the same. Mr Burr made extended remarks in regard to the great commercial importance of the project.

Mr Goldsmith moved the adoption of the resolutions as read.

Mr Montgomery favored some amendment by which reference would be made to Senator Mitchell's bill. The resolutions before the board spoke only of the great commercial advantages to accrue by reason of the construction of the proposed line. Mitchell's bill provided for the building of a "military" line. He was of the opinion that the memorial and bill should agree.

Capt. Ainsworth desired to know if there had been a careful estimate made of the cost of constructing and equipping a line from Fort Canby to Portland.

Mr Burr said there would be at least 5 or 6 miles of cable to lay from Fort Canby across to Point Adams. This cable would cost on an average $1,000 per mile. Besides the cable there would be in the vicinity of 100 miles of line to build and equip. He thought the total cost of the line would not fall short of $25,000.

Capt Ainsworth was in favor of having an accurate estimate made of the total cost of building the line. He was as strongly in favor of constructing a line as any member of the board but he thought it could be built for a less sum than that specified in the resolution. He was opposed to asking Congress to make an appropriation too large. By asking for an appropriation larger than was necessary it might have the effect to defeat the whole measure. Let us ask Congress for enough to build and equip the line, but not too much. He was of the opinion that the line could be built and equipped for $20,000 or even a less sum.

Mr Montgomery desired to know if the line could be connected with that of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Kalama, and thus cut off 40 miles. He was informed by the president that it could.

Mr Burr stated that from his extensive experience in building telegraph lines, he was of the opinion that to construct one from Cape Hancock to Portland via Astoria, and supply it with instruments and whatever else would be necessary to the maintenance of the same, it would quite exhaust an appropriation of $25,000.

Capt. Ainsworth moved to amend the resolution by inserting $20,000 instead of $25,000. The motion was not seconded.

Mr Goldsmith was in favor of asking for an appropriation which would cover all contingencies. When Congress was asked to make an appropriation for any object the sum asked for always exceeded the estimates made by the engineers. For instance, if the engineers estimated the cost of building any public work to be $35,000, Congress was generally asked to appropriate $50,000. If that sum was in excess of what was really required the surplus was returned to the government, and if the cost exceeded the estimate the work could go forward to completion. Congress almost invariably cut down the appropriations. If the board asked for $25,000 they would probably get $20,000, if the latter sum was asked for the appropriation would likely be cut down to $15,000. This sum he believed, would be insufficient to answer the purpose. If the appropriation was exhausted before the completion of the work it would have to remain unfinished until the next session of Congress. He was in favor of making the sum large enough to finish the line and put it in operation. In addition to its construction operators would have to be employed at each end of the line, and some provisions made for paying them.

Mr Corbett took the floor and addressed the board at some length. He strongly advocated the building of the line. He thought it would be better to place the military importance of the line equal to, if not superior to the commercial interests which it would subserve. It would be best in his judgment, to ask for the construction of a "military line," which would have additional weight in securing the passage of the bill. By so doing the matter would be referred to the committee on military and receive their earliest consideration. A copy of the preamble and resolutions should be forwarded to the Secretary of War and his favorable consideration of the subject solicited. If the Secretary of War recommended the bill on the ground of its military importance it would doubtless secure favorable consideration in Congress and result in its passage. He thought the wording of the resolution could be advantageously altered so as to more fully and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the important measure.

Mr. Burr read a long dispatch which had been sent to Senator Mitchell by Gen Howard, in response to certain inquiries made by the former gentleman touching the military as well as commercial importance of building such a line. Gen Howard favored the project with certain modifications, and in support of his opinion gave the views of Col J M Wilson, who has charge of this lighthouse district. Mr Burr offered an amendment to the resolution, which failed to meet with a second.

Capt Ainsworth moved that the further consideration of the whole subject be referred to a special committee to consist of three persons who were to carefully examine into the matter and report a resolution to the Board for its adoption. The committee were instructed to notify the president when they were ready to submit a report so that a special meeting could be called.

The president appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the committee: Capt J C Ainsworth Platt Burr and B Goldsmith.

On motion the board adjourned.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John Smith and J Philip Harris for fighting, were each fined $10.

John Corson and F B Briza were fined $10 each for having been drunk.

F C Lyons Wm Ryan and Tom Baggs were each fined $5. Lyons paid.

WEATHER REPORT.—From the records of the U S Signal Station of Observation Portland Oregon January 31 1876.

	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
Thermometer	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wind direction	Calm	[illegible]	Calm
Wind velocity	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	[illegible]
Maximum temp			
Rainfall			[illegible]

Masquerade suits and trimmings at S Harris.

Just received per steamer *Oriflamme* a handsome [illegible] of [illegible] costumes to be let [illegible] S Harris [illegible] First street.

[illegible]

The next thing to a husband is a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine [illegible] in this [illegible].

MORAL TRAINING IN AND OUT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

That the many patrons of our public schools and other friends of education may be advised of the moral training of the pupils in these schools I ask you to give publicity to a few of the rules and directions found in the "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Portland Public Schools," together with some facts and thoughts in harmony with the same.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS

Rule 2. Teachers shall remain in the school buildings or on the school premises during the intermission at noon for the preservation of property and enforcement of good order.

Rule 10. They shall endeavor on all proper occasions to impress upon the minds of their pupils the principles of morality and virtue, a sacred regard for truth love to God love to man love of our country sobriety industry and frugality. But no teacher shall exercise any sectarian influence in the school.

Rule 11. Teachers shall give vigilant attention to the temperature and ventilation of their schoolrooms and see that the air in the room is effectually changed at each recess and at the end of each school session.

DUTIES OF PUPILS

Rule 1. The pupils must on all occasions, be obedient to their teachers and polite in their intercourse with each other. They must be diligent in study prompt in recitation and observe propriety of deportment during the recesses and in coming to and going from school.

Rule 5. Cleanliness is required of every pupil and repeated neglect or refusal to comply with this rule shall be sufficient cause for suspension from school.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Morals and Manners.—Encourage cleanliness neatness diligence promptness obedience self respect and tell pupils simple stories and incidents illustrating principles in manners and morals. Some excellent ones may be found in Cowdery's and Grow's "Moral Lessons," and in a little volume entitled "Learning about Right and Wrong," by Jacob Abbott.

As a matter of history, I would state that the board of directors believing that it would be to the best interests of the schools to modify some of the old rules and add others to the regulations appointed May 22, 1875, a committee consisting of Revs T L Eliot and G H Atkinson and Messrs J W Johnson I W Pratt, W W Freeman, A J Anderson and S W King, to draft rules and regulations for the government of the schools under their charge.

This committee consulted the reports of very many of the best schools in our country and, after investigating and thoroughly discussing school interests, submitted substantially our present rules which were approved by the board. The judicious management of the schools by the board, and the strict enforcement of their regulations by our earnest and efficient teachers, will certainly direct the minds of 1,351 pupils, present enrollment into those channels which lead to intelligence, taste, and refinement.

These rules are in accord with the regulations governing first class schools in other States, and a proper enforcement of them will conduce to the development of the moral nature and that which constitutes true manhood. The short incidental lectures and the "simple stories and incidents illustrating principles in manners and morals, are silent, yet potent influences in molding the character of the young during their formative years.

The mottoes in our school rooms—such as "Do Right," "Speak the Truth" and "Lost Time is never Found Again"—are valuable auxiliaries in teaching moral lessons, and indelibly writing them on the tablet of memory. The songs that are sung in many of the schools surround the pupils with a healthful, moral atmosphere, and beget a spirit of love harmony and kindness. Let pupils sing such songs as "The Star Spangled Banner," "Land of the Free," and the songs which our more recent poets—Longfellow Bryant and Whittier—have uttered. They will thus cultivate a love for truth and beauty, liberty and patriotism, the influence of which is proverbially more powerful than laws and constitutions. The systematic order and good discipline which, as a rule, are characteristic of our schools, are largely due to the moral forces just enumerated. The fact that there was, during the term of five months ending January 28, 1876, but one case of corporal punishment (daily average) to every *six thousand four hundred pupils* is truly praiseworthy, and highly commendable on the part of the teachers.

(One thousand three hundred and fifty one pupils attending school during the past term of 100 days, is equal to an attendance of one pupil 135,100 days. The number of cases of corporal punishment during this time is 21—therefore there has been a daily average of one punishment to every 6400 pupils as already stated.) *When all else has failed* corporal punishment should be resorted to and thereby compel refractory pupils to obey rather than expel them and drive them into the streets, where they would be surrounded by contaminating influences which would very soon entitle them to a scholarship in a reform school if we had one, or in a penitentiary. Obedience to law—civil moral and physical—is one grand lesson that we must all learn. Ignorance of law and a refusal to comply with the requirements of law are the causes of all the ills and the sufferings—moral or physical—which hang like a pall over the world shutting out the sunlight of love happiness and contentment. Our pupils observe the rules of propriety about the school buildings and in the class rooms from a sense of right and duty rather than from any of the consequences resulting from misconduct and wrong doing. The spirit of the pupils towards their teachers is confidential and respectful.

The pupils girls and boys, young ladies and gentlemen—attending the public schools with few exceptions are courteous kind and industrious. Gen Eaton, Commissioner of Education says "The neatness and general appearance of the outbuildings connected with any public school estate indicate the discipline and the moral standard of the pupils." Judging by Gen Eaton's test or measure the pupils of the Portland public schools have certainly well defined ideas of propriety and a high moral standard.

The earnest workers for the cause of education in its largest sense sometimes get discouraged, but without reason. The last thirty years has shown more progress than any hundred before it and the end is not yet. The developing a child's intellect moral training, is the work of time and patient labor. The levers of human progress are diligently to sow the seed remembering that in due time it will spring up and bear fruit. The friends should look well to the introduction and continuance of a systematic course of moral training in schools. The young should be morally trained as well as mentally, in schools. General exercises can be introduced in which the great moral principles so essential to usefulness in life are frequently brought to mind and thereby firmly fixed. A single allusion to these moral principles may do some good but it is the frequent interviews that leave an indelible impression. Like reading a good book, a moral lesson leaves its mark but if followed by another and still another it forms and fashions the young mind while in its plastic state and if so kept until age solidifies and fixes it it will be likely to remain so through life. The youth that is governed by moral principles until he leaves school at twenty one will generally continue to be for life. This healthy moral tone is not given by any one great effort but by daily bringing around the child a moral atmosphere in which shall float moral precept. potent though unseen. This is the work of years and it will not do to depend on occasional effort. Each day should have its precept and example its moral as well as intellectual lessons. We have a moral and intellectual nature as well as a physical. The cultivation of one of these without the other, or the other without the one is, incomplete. Both must be cultivated or our youth will not be fitted for usefulness in life. S. W. KING,
City Superintendent.

PORTLAND Jan 31 1876.

Masquerade costumes and trimmings at S Harris.

MRS DR H A OWENS,

Office and residence [illegible] east side First street between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children's complaints. Also Medicated Vapor Baths in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

GEO H CHANCE, [illegible] WELCH

CHANCE & WELCH,
Dentists,
Office—FIRST STREET,
(Odd Fellows Temple)

FRUIT FOR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Visitors at the Fair in October admired the display of fruit from three or four kinds of drying manufactories. While the committee awarded the premium to the Oregon City Company who are using the Alden process they found samples of other companies by the same process almost equal to these. Mr Deitz won considerable favor with the products of the California dryer especially with raisins and prunes. Its cheapness for this class of fruit is in its favor for local work.

The Plummer Company had only three or four specimens on exhibition, and were hardly in the field. But the general impression made by the various drying processes are a new interest to the fruit business. Orchards which have been suffered to go to waste are now estimated as among the surest and most profitable investments.

The drying manufactories now in operation have saved many thousands of bushels of fruit that would have been lost and not only put it upon distant markets in good condition or use at fair rates, but have made it an advertisement for the State and a means also of creating new and larger markets for other years. The salmon, sent so abundantly all over the country and Great Britain in 1871 became the seed for new demands in subsequent years, a result of which is the sale of this year's catch in advance.

Our fruit crop will be demanded in advance when it is fully known in distant markets. We may thank the gentlemen who have ventured their funds in this new enterprise. They deserve well of the State. Returns for all goods are slow until they are known and tested in the marts of trade. Rivals will compete with them. Attempts will be made to keep them out, lest other products be displaced but a valuable article will win its place in time and keep it according to its merit. This will surely be true of our dried fruit. There is nothing surer in business than the trade in food and clothing, as both supply the ever growing wants of all the people. Fruit ranks with bread in healthfulness and when cured by simply extracting its watery particles, which can be restored at any time or place it can be given to consumers in the condition nearest its perfection on the trees. The process of drying aims to do this in every case.

The Oregon City product bears this test of restoring it for table use admirably well. Families pronounce it better than fruit from the trees. It seems to have more body and to require less sugar having, in drying saved a large per cent of its own native grape sugar. Plums apples, pears and prunes from this manufactory are even preferred for sauces to our fresh fruit. From sixteen to twenty thousand bushels of apples pears and plums have been dried in that manufactory, and its part sent off to market, during their first season of work. The company have bought whole orchards, paying $800 and $900 and more, that would otherwise have brought hardly $200 or $300. Owners of orchards have for once saved all their fruit and now they propose to trim and cultivate their trees as in years past. This drying manufacturing company have employed about fifty persons mostly women, girls and boys who have earned on an average over seven dollars per week in paring, coring drying and packing the fruit. They have thus distributed many thousands of dollars in the community and stimulated its industry, while adding to its comfort and happiness.

Other manufactories are doing a similar work in different places. This one has employed white helpers, giving the needy a chance to help themselves. And this money circulates like blood through the town and country, giving new life to all home interests. Money paid to go abroad does little good at home.

The following list of fruit prepared by the Alden process at Oregon City for the Centennial was copied from the glass covered boxes in which it was put up. Of apples—The Wine Sap Sweet Pearmain Alexander Drap d'Or, Rambo Co King, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Holland Pippin Mother Dutch, Mignonne Blue Pearmain Pomense Smith's Cider Fall Pippin, Melon, Westfield, Seek No Further, Northern Spy Tulpe Hocken or Fallowater, Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Belle Fleur, McGarver's Greening, and Carnation Reinette.

Pears—Church, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre d'Aremburg, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Dunmore Lawrence Bartlett.

Plums—The Purple Gage. Assorted varieties Ickworth's Imperatrice Coe's Golden Drop, Reine Claude d Bavery.

Prunes—The Tompkins Seedling, Italian, and German.

Peaches—The Clackamas Favorite and Indian Red.

Quince—The Pear and Apple varieties.

Figs—Apple Pear and Tomato.

Pears Tompkins' Seedling and prunes crystalized. Citron, orange bananas corn carrots beets tomatoes, oysters clams, beef, beef for soup and tea, hash compound, onions white and sweet potatoes hop vine, turnips and parsnips, dried by this process, are ready for exhibition.

Herbs—Peppermint, tansey, thyme Lavender, rhue bergamot, sage sweet anise horehound, summer savory catnip, and German thyme.

This great variety indicates what can be done in these drying processes to preserve fruits vegetables meats and herbs that are liable to decay speedily and be lost. We see every reason to hope for great incomes to be gathered from our gardens and orchards. All the smaller fruits like currants and gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries that waste so soon after gathering, can be saved by these dryers at small cost compared with the canning or preserving process. The wild fruits can also be gathered and utilized. Idle hands can be employed from early spring until latest autumn in raising and gathering these fruits. Little spots of ground even the roughest places full of stones and stumps can be put to good use. Whole families can engage at home in these pleasant and profitable employments. The great fruit companies of Glasgow buy cargoes of all sorts of fruits and employ hundreds of hands in canning, making jellies and pastes and syrups for home and foreign consumption. Our people can collect their own, by this wholesale drying process and put the best fruit in the hands of consumers at the smallest cost.

COM

OMNES PROSINT

WM. PFUNDER,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
Yokum's New Market Theater Block
Portland Oregon
Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines.

Strengthening the Hold on Life.

Life is dear to most if not all of us and those whose tenure of it is rendered uncertain by feeble health would gladly strengthen their hold upon existence. The first advice that can be given to the debilitated is to invigorate with that sovereign vitalizer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which fertilizes the blood by insuring complete nutrition and is an excellent remedy for those maladies which are main causes of physical weakness. Indigestion inactivity of the liver urinary troubles rheumatic complaints and many other ailments and disabilities are speedily conquered by this safe prompt and agreeable [illegible] specific which is besides, [illegible] of chills and fever and other malarial disorders counteracts the effects of fatigue and exposure and is a benignal solace to the aged and infirm.

What is the Value of [illegible] cannot measure it [illegible] HALE'S HONEY OF HORE HOUND AND TAR [illegible] Drops cure in one minute.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as [illegible]

[illegible]

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7½ o clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N G

A CORRECTION.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31, 1876

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of January 25th, I see in speaking of the case of the city against myself for keeping a disorderly house, you attribute my acquittal to a defect in the complaint filed by the city. As this does injustice to other parties besides myself, would you be kind enough to correct it so as to conform to the facts? I was not acquitted on a defective complaint nor was there any defect in the complaint filed in the case. The complaint was in keeping with the ordinance and had a correction been possible the complaint could have sustained it. The facts I was acquitted by the Judge after a careful hearing of the case, which occupied nearly the whole day and the judgment of acquittal was rendered because there was no evidence to support the charge against me. Hoping you will make this correction and set the matter right, I remain yours respectfully GEO HERRALL

THE COURTS.

U S CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY J

MONDAY Jan 31, 1876

Callam Burke vs Fred Adams by consent the hearing and demurrer to amended bill is set for Monday Feb 14 1876

W F Wythe vs R Lewis order that defendant have until the 1st of March to plead to complaint herein

W F Wythe vs Samuel Adolph, same order as last

W W Moreland vs Marion county on motion of plaintiff and by consent of defendant hearing on motion for new trial is set for Friday next at 10 A. M.

W F Wythe vs I A Smith order extending time to plead by defendant to first day of next March

U S vs Jos W Drew et al, order vacating judgment for costs

W F Wythe vs H C Hall, order extending time to plead to complaint to 1st of March.

Adjourned to Friday next at 10 o clock A. M.

WEATHER UP THE COLUMBIA.

Telegrams from up the Columbia yesterday indicate that the weather was as follows at the several points named last evening at 5 o'clock

Cascades—Weather cloudy thermometer 32°, river rising fast, wind light up stream.

Dalles—Cloudy thermometer 40°, slight up stream breeze ice still jammed and piled up 10 feet high 40 rods below the office.

Umatilla—Cloudy, thermometer 37°.

Wallula—Cloudy, thermometer 34°, slight down stream wind but little ice running, river fallen but little since morning.

Hood river—Cloudy, raining, light up stream wind river clears as far as can be seen; thermometer 40°.

No article of dress requires as much attention as the collar. The Warwick collar is the one you should wear.

K of P.—Excelsior Lodge No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Castle Hall corner First and Taylor streets. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend. THEO BARKER, C. C.
LE R A SHAW (? C K R S o126fm

E. MARTIN & CO.

O. S. N. Co. Block, Portland, Ogn. | 408 Front St., San Francisco.

IMPORTERS OF

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

And SOLE AGENTS for the following Celebrated WHISKIES

J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon.
J. H. Cutter Old Rye.
Miller's Extra Old Bourbon.
J. F. Cutter Old Bourbon.
J. F. Cutter Old Rye.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUY

WHERE YOU CAN GET THE BEST BARgains, and that place is the

Opposition Boot and Shoe Store

FIRST AND STARK STREETS.

Full Stock on hand and great inducements offered.

TRY THE

Pure Rubber Alligator Boots!

Something new and serviceable, just received at this House

HEALTH & ECONOMY

IN KEEPING FEET DRY ALL WHO DESIRE the same away with Rubbers and protect your feet with ENGLISH SOLE. Just the thing for this climate. Call and see it at
GEO NOTLEY'S Boot Maker
Morrison, bet First and Second
d-9 1m

OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME.

CENTENNIAL CHOP HOUSE!

AND

OYSTER SALOON.

[illegible] St., bet Alder and Morrison.

WRIGHT & SHERRY, PROPRIETORS.

Newly fitted up and presided over by men who have had long experience in the culinary department. Open Day and Night. Oysters in every style.

Shoalwater Bay Oysters

SERVED DAILY AT THE

PIONEER

RESTAURANT & CHOP HOUSE.

Washington Street, bet. First and Front.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Private Rooms for Ladies Gentlemen or Parties. Orders out of the house promptly attended to.
A FOURNIER,
L WILBRON

GEM

OYSTER ROOMS!

5,000 Eastern Oysters

Fresh Lot Shoalwater Bays

NOW ON HAND

EASTERN AND SHOALWATER BAY

OYSTERS!

In Every Style at the

"OXFORD," Oak Street,

BRANCH SALOON in the Clarendon Hotel

WALLER & SON.

Shoalwater Bay Oysters 50c per hundred

UNION FISH MARKET.

Washington St bet First and Second
Portland Oregon

MENDENHALL & MAGOON,

DEALERS IN

Fish, Poultry

GAME,

Salt Fish

Oysters & Clams

By the Sack

Goods Delivered Free of Charge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon—In the matter of [illegible] bankrupt. I hereby give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the city of Portland in said district on the [illegible] day of Feb [illegible] 1876 at the hour of 10 o'clock A M at the office of H H Northup Esq Register in Bankruptcy for the purposes named in Section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
[illegible] BROOKE Assignee
Portland Jan 15 1876 [illegible]

$50 to $5,000 Invested in Stock Privileges pays large profits on limited [illegible]. Speculators should call or write for our 72 page book Men and Idioms of Wall street and Weekly Review of Wall street. Address JOHN HICKLING & CO Bankers and Brokers 72 Broadway N Y [illegible]

Sent Free,

S. SHERLOCK

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Saddlery, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Hill's Concord Single and Double Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TEAM HARNESS ON HAND.

No. 61 Front Street and No. 62 First Street, Portland.

In Stock, a Fine Assortment of Horse Blankets & Buggy Robes.

OREGON IRON WORKS, ALBINA.

THE OREGON IRON WORKS ARE NOW PREPARED, AND HAVE superior Facilities at their NEW WORKS, in ALBINA for Manufacturing every Description of

PORTABLE, STATIONARY, HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE ENGINES AND BOILERS, HOUSE CASTINGS,

Machinery for Grist Mills and Saw Mills, Ornamental Fence Work, Iron and Brass Castings of every description.

THE REPAIRING OF BOILERS AND MACHINERY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Have a LARGE STOCK of PATTERNS on HAND which is Unexcelled for Variety and Quality. FIRST CLASS WORK DONE at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Special Attention given to STEAMBOAT and BOILER WORK. Steam Fitting done. Steam Gauges tested and [illegible]. Will buy Cast Scrap Iron Brass Copper and Lead.

PORTLAND, LOCK BOX 263. JOHN SINNABON, Superintendent.
Late Superintendent of Ames Iron Works, Oswego, New York.

WILLAMET IRON WORKS.

Incorporated September 14, 1865.

CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREET

P. FITTBOGEN, Secretary. R. R. THOMPSON, President. FRANK TAYLOR, Vice President.

Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists And Engine Builders,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS, [illegible] Grist Mills, Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.
WATER WHEELS, of several patterns, equal to any imported on hand and made to order, of any size. Agents for the celebrated Moore & Parker Water Wheel, cheaper than any first Wheel.
REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS North of San F. [illegible] the use of them.
Agents for Knowles' Patent Steam Pump, the best in use. Also, Agents for the [illegible] Preparation for the Prevention and Removal of Boiler Scale.
DeGraff's Ornamental Fence; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for C [illegible] House Castings, Etc., Etc.
ja1 tf JAMES LOTAN, Superintendent.

CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP

JOHN HONEYMAN & CO.

Corner Columbia and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

HAVING recently rebuilt and enlarged our Works, we are [illegible] orders for any Work in our line, viz:

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, GRIST AND SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, IRON FRONTS.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS of every description furnished at short notice and [illegible]

Repairing promptly attended to.

ja27d1y

J. STRAHLE & CO'S

STANDARD

BILLIARD TABLES,

With the Celebrated

Delaney's Patent Steel Wire Cushions.

The Best and only Reliable Tables Manufactured.

FOUR NEW STYLES,

Nonpareil, Inlaid Bevels, | Grecian Curve, California Bevels.

The Delaney Patent Cushions are endorsed by the following scientific judges, whose decision is certainly worthy the consideration of Amateurs A. Garnier, Ubarcy, Vignaux, The Dions A. P. Rudolph, Maurice Daly, A. Kraker, etc., as the only

PERFECT BILLIARD CUSHION of the DAY

The largest and finest stock of Billiard Tables ever displayed in this city, and with increased facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to sell at a Great Reduction On Former Prices.

First Class New Inlaid Bevel Table	$325 00
First Class New California Bevel Table	350 00
Complete with all Appurtenances	
Second-hand Billiard Tables, Straight or Beveled, but little used, at from	$125 00 to $250 00

ALSO,

New, Attractive & Beautiful Pool Tables.

American Pool Table, six pockets, complete, Wooden Bed	$175 00
Same—Slate	200 00
Pigeon Hole Tables—New, Plain	90 00
Same—New Style, finished in Laurel	100 00

BALLS, CLOTHS, CUES,

And everything appertaining to Billiards.

The well known reputation of our Old Established House is a sure guarantee to the purchaser against misrepresentation. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite the trade and the public to examine our stock and compare the prices.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.,
ja1d2m1p 533 Market street San Francisco

HURD'S RAZOR BLADE

Axes and Hatchets!

An Invoice of above just received and

FOR SALE LOW.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

&c., &c., at

JOHN R. FOSTER'S,

67 FRONT STREET, CORNER STARK

MILLER, MARSHALL & CO.,

OF

"OREGON CITY MILLS,"

ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THAT THEY ARE now manufacturing Flour with the aid of the best

MIDDLINGS PURIFIERS,

and feel warranted in asserting that our hitherto Extra Manufacture is much improved by the NEW PROCESS, which we believe a fair trial will demonstrate. Also, SUPERFINE FLOUR and MILL OFFALS always on hand and quoted at the lowest market rates.
Address all orders as above
Oregon City, Or , Oct 1st 1875.

W. J. Q.

(BILLY,)

OAK STREET—near First.

MARKETS.

MARCUS M SPAULDING, MORTON M SPAULDING

SPAULDING BROS.

Stalls 1 and 2 Central Market,

Wholesale & Retail Butchers.

FINEST MEATS IN THE MARKET

Free Delivery to all parts of the city.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market,

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats.

PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock

CHRIS. SCHLOTH,

Washington St., near Third,

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc,

Free delivery to any part of the city

J. S. KELLER,

Cor. Madison and First Streets,

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PORTLAND MARKET.

E. H. GARLING,

Cor. MORRISON and SECOND STREETS,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the city Free of Charge. Also, KOSHER BEEF VEAL AND MUTTON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. W. PIPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over Home Insurance Co.'s office, 72 First st.

J. B. ROBERTS,
GENERAL STOCK AND MONEY BROKER,
98 [illegible] Street.
Notes discounted Bills negotiated. Currency and Gold Dust Bought and Sold.

C. P. FERRY,
(With H. W. Plummer & Co.)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
(Members Pacific Stock Board),
No. 1 Nevada [illegible] Building, San F[illegible]
Orders for Purchase or Sale of Stocks will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE MORROW, WILLIAM [illegible]

GEO. MORROW & CO.
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]
CALIFORNIA & OREGON PRODUCE.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
39 Clay St., and 28 Commercial St., San Francisco.
Refer by permission to A. W. [illegible] Flouring Mills, Salem, Oregon.
f12d6m

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Office of General Superintendent, and Assistant Land Commissioner.

KALAMA, Washington Territory, Dec. 6, 1875.

THIS COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE Choice

AGRICULTURAL AND TIMBER LANDS,

in quantities to suit purchasers, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Purchasers can obtain information in relation to all the Company's Lands at the

LAND OFFICE, NEW TACOMA, W. T.,

where all correspondence in relation to Land matters should be directed, to
J. W. SPRAGUE.
d7d2m Gen'l Sup't & Ass'nt Land Com'r.

P GOLDSMITH J. LOEWENBERG,
247 [illegible] New York. Portland,

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,

32 and 34 Front St., O. S. N. Co.'s Block,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS,

TINMEN'S AND PLUMBERS' STOCK,

Bird Cages, Fancy Wire Goods, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers,

And a Complete Assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE

J. W. MILLER & SON,

No. 98 Front Street,

(Opposite Milwain's old stand,)

WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A general assortment of

STOVES AND TINWARE.

All JOBBING in the line of the above business will be promptly attended to by

OLD JOHN MILLER.

At Reasonable Rates.

Salem Flouring Mills Co

SALEM, OREGON,

Millers & Exporters

OF

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

A W KINNEY, Agent Salem | M J. KINNEY, Agent San Francisco.

Field, Flower & Garden Seeds.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all descriptions

WHALE OIL and CARBOLIC SOAP for destroying insects. Also Trellises Flowerpots stands, etc.
Send for Catalogue
HACHENEY & STEMME, Grocers.
First and Taylor sts Portland Or

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of F Milwain bankrupt. I hereby give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the city of Portland, in said district on the third day of February 1876 at 10 o clock A M at the office of H H. Northup, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy for the purposes named in Section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
L BROOKE Assignee
Portland Jan 4 1876

STRAYED! REWARD!

ONE BAY HORSE 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 10 YRS old white star in forehead, one leg white black spot behind right ear one flat hip. Strayed since Sept 1st 1875. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it or leaving word of whereabouts at Mr Adam Fisher's farm, or at Bronner & Sons Portland.
128d6t

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 1, 1876

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Postage [illegible] at this office

DAILY		WEEKLY	
On[illegible]	$1 [illegible]	One Year by [illegible]	$3 00
[illegible]	1 00	Six Months	2 00
By [illegible] per week	25c	Three [illegible]	1 00

R[illegible] should be made by Draft Postoffice Order or Registered Letter at our risk

[illegible] should give full address in full including [illegible] County

[illegible] should be made at least two weeks before [illegible] subscription

Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO
Portland Oregon

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING JAN 31 1876

Gold in New York 112[illegible]

Legal Tenders in Portland buying 88 selling 89

Coin Exchange on San Francisco at par

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ½ per cent premium

Coin Exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium

Telegraphic transfers on New York 1 per cent premium

Currency Exchange on New York ½ per cent premium

Gold Bars 750 par

There is a growing ease in the [illegible] situation as far as the supply of funds available as loans is concerned [illegible] the demand is still somewhat slack and [illegible] as a rule make but few calls for [illegible] Wheat exporters are also full handed [illegible] few favors of the banks. In terest [illegible] rates of discount though in [illegible] are not reported materially lower [illegible] of various sums by parties other than [illegible] in trade circles indicates a full supply of capital at hand for all legitimate uses. Lenders however continue to pursue a conservative policy and scrutinize all securities and commercial paper offering very closely. At present business matters are depressed but should a favorable turn in the markets occur at or before the time for the spring trade to set in fully there are no existent conditions which would prevent a very fair volume and an activity in commercial circles beyond what has been witnessed for a long time. The general features of business indicate a healthy state except perhaps the breadstuffs trade which appears to be greatly demoralized with no prospects of immediate recovery.

From statistics before published it was seen that during the year 1875 the number of business failures in the United States was nearly 60 per cent greater than in [illegible] This would appear startling but the number of parties in business has greatly increased during the past two or three years and the percentage of failures to the whole number in business though larger than usual is not so alarming as would seem at first glance. Dun & Co's Mercantile Agency report 639,000 persons or firms of which [illegible] failed in 1875 indicating a proportion of one in every eighty two. This is a high percentage for the United States but we question very much if it is higher than prevails in other countries under similar circumstances and we believe if the statistics of the failures in other countries—for instance those of Great Britain or Germany—were accessible for the past year, the number of failures in the United States would be found not proportionately excessive. We are entitled to whatever comfort this reflection may bring to us especially to meet the frequent allegations that our misfortunes are the result of a monetary system differing from that of the rest of the world. The figures from California, where business is done on a good basis indicate that one trader in every forty two has failed; while in Canada, with a low tariff and an admirable banking system on a gold foundation, and a light taxation the figures are even more suggestive the number of failures having been one in every twenty eight. This latter proportion is very extreme, and is in a measure accounted for by certain amendments to the local bankrupt law to avail themselves of which a large number both in and out of business made application for relief before the expiration of a given period. Still it is undeniable that, allowing for this circumstance the failures in Canada are far in excess in proportion to those in the United States.

English Wheat Market.

A San Francisco exchange of January 24th says the early predictions respecting the probable supply of breadstuffs in Europe have not been realized. Counting upon an anticipated scarcity in England prices in the producing countries were early advanced and have since been measurably maintained despite the drooping condition of the English market. A statement of stocks at Liverpool at the end of the year shows the following condition of affairs

	1874	1875
Wheat quarters	114 200	72 [illegible]
Flour bbls	59 100	62 100
Flour sks	158 710	192 700
Corn quarters	[illegible]9 700	42 700

Heavy losses have already been made on shipments of wheat from California this season and to all appearances the end is not yet. The same is said to be true of the export business from Oregon. The losses may not fall on shippers as most of the cargoes shipped hence are already out of first hand.

Grain Trade.

LONDON Jan [illegible]—The *Mark Lane Express* weekly report of the grain trade says: The damp [illegible] during the past week has brought the price of native wheat down nearly a shilling. More over floating granaries make the millers temporarily masters of the situation. The Paris market has maintained its prices for both wheat and flour. The Belgian, Holland and German markets are very dull. Our own weekly sales amount to 16,319 quarters less than last year, while the price is a shilling higher. There is an increasing confirmation of our deficiency though we may still have a dragging trade until March.

Domestic Produce.

In this department of trade the week opens dull with but few changes or transactions worthy of note. Continued depressing advices from abroad affects the wheat trade, and buyers on speculation are wary of trusting too much in the future, for as spring approaches the chances for any material advance grow less. The English markets, which control those of this coast to a great extent show no signs of a revival, and all accounts agree in reporting constant heavy receipts at the various grain centers of that country. In our own State the buyers at all points heard from report a good deal of fering farmers now holding for 90 cents per bushel net, which would make the price more or less at this point. The price here is $1 65 per cental sacks included with but few transactions. The flour market shows a dull phase at present and stocks are quite large. Oats are still in demand and for choice [illegible] in sacks as high as 75 cents per bushel has been paid but common would [illegible] this [illegible] Mill feed is held firm [illegible] figures and is not in over supply. Hay is coming forward freely and finds ready sale. Dairy products [illegible] are weaker and shippers can pay [illegible] over 25 cents per dozen for [illegible] [illegible] kept at 30 cents and the most offering are taken by the local trade.

Shipping Intelligence

The steamship Oriflamme will sail for San Francisco at [illegible] tomorrow

The schooner Oregonian is discharging a cargo of assorted merchandise at [illegible] wharf

The ship Heathrowshire is [illegible] for wheat cargo at [illegible] Eutside wharf

The ships Dovenby and City of Tanjore have gone down the river

The ship Prince Umberto will load at Astoria and will have quick dispatch

The ship Ophelia has a good portion of her cargo on board and will drop down the [illegible] days

The bark Camus is nearly loaded

[illegible] from [illegible] Fort Wrangel and Victoria arrived this evening at [illegible] dock

The [illegible] put [illegible] age up and remained one day

The Br bark Strathden sailed from Newcastle N S W for this port on the 4th of December

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 31—Arrived—Schrs Clara Light and Alaska Coos Bay ship Grace Darling Departure Bay [illegible] Steamer Belgi[illegible] Hongkong and Yokohama Br bk Zephras Honolulu Sailed—French Corvette [illegible]

San Francisco Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO JAN 31—Flour—[illegible] a$6 [illegible]

Wheat—shipping grades $1 [illegible] milling $1 [illegible]

Barley—Feed $1 2[illegible] @1 27½ brewing $1 [illegible]

Oats [illegible] for feed

Potatoes [illegible] $1 50 to $1 [illegible]

Hay [illegible]

[illegible]

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—For fair average lots $1 65 per cental sacked

FLOUR—Quotable best brands, $5 00 ⅌ bbl, good outside and country brands, $4 75 fine and superfine, $4 00@4 [illegible]

OATS—Choice white 70c per bushel common 65c black [illegible]

BARLEY—Choice brewing $1 35@1 40 feed $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]

MILL FEED—Bran $[illegible] ⅌ ton shorts $30 chopped middlings [illegible] $[illegible] oil cake meal $40

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter [illegible] in brine 20@28c roll [illegible] fancy dairy [illegible] cheese [illegible]

EGGS—Quotable [illegible] ⅌ dozen

CHICKENS—Full [illegible] $3 00@4 00 ⅌ doz

HIDES AND FURS [illegible]

[illegible] each [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible] ⅌ bush [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible] timothy [illegible] $[illegible] wild $10

DRIED APPLES—In [illegible]

DRIED PLUMS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples [illegible] ⅌ box [illegible]

BACON—Hams [illegible] common to good [illegible] sides [illegible] shoulders 8c

FRESH MEATS—Beef dressed [illegible] dressed hogs [illegible] ⅌ [illegible] mutton sheep $2 50@[illegible]

LARD—Oregon made fresh in tins 13 [illegible] ⅌ lb in kegs 13c

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Cor Front and Morrison Sts, Portland, O

PERKINS & COGGAN, Proprietors,

The only First Class Fire Proof Hotel in the City CONTAINING 100 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS

Free Coach to and from the House

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(Kept on the European Plan)

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Opposite the Railroad and Steamship Offices, Street Cars pass the House every five minutes

Free Coach to and from the House

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Reduced to 75 Cents per Day, at

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $3 00; Board $4 00

The THOMPSON HOUSE is the Cheapest house in Oregon for married or single

No Bar on the premises.

Employers in want of Help will please call as there are always good steady men around

No charge made

SIMON HOUSE,

811 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal

HENRY SIMON,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE HOTEL BEGS leave to inform his patrons friends and the business community of Oregon in general that he has lately refurnished and renovated his place in the most thorough manner and he is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with nice airy and well furnished Rooms and A No 1 Board at reasonable rates   ja4deodlm

PLUMMER FRUIT DRYER.

AS A PROOF OF WHAT I HAVE HERETOFORE stated to the people of Oregon, I give herewith a letter from the Plummer Fruit Drying Co of East Portland. After the close of business of 1875 fully endorsing it after using it one entire season and as a proof to substantiate what they say they now contemplate putting up another Dryer of the same capacity of the one they now have which will increase their capacity to five hundred bushels of apples per day. Having now located here in Portland for the purpose of supplying the demand for Fruit Dryers in Oregon and Washington Territory I can supply these dryers at a cost of from $2 000 to $4 000 according to capacity. Warranted to dry from 8 to 16 bushels of apples per hour at a small cost for labor and fuel. These machines being so cheap and simple in construction, they cannot fail to supersede all other known machines. I would also say to the fruit growers that I have invented a Machine (and am now waiting for a patent) that will cut and spread the fruit on the trays with a very small amount of labor. I also have invented a Peach Parer that is on an entirely new principle paring soft as well as hard does its work well with great speed and slices and pits the fruit ready for the Dryer in the best possible manner and at a great saving in quantity of fruit

W S PLUMMER Patentee,
Portland Oregon

ja7d&wtf

FRUIT DRYER TESTIMONIALS.

EAST PORTLAND Jan 4th 1875

MR W S PLUMMER—*Dear Sir*: As this is a time when all are much interested in Fruit Drying we think that in justice to you and for the information of the public it is but right and proper that we should give all the information that we can. Now after having operated your Dryer during this season we feel warranted in saying that for the amount of money invested we still believe as we did from the start that your Dryer is the best Dryer yet introduced into this country. The capacity of the Dryer we find to be about 8 (eight) bushels per hour. The Dried fruit we claim to be as good as any though perhaps not as much bleached as the Alden [illegible] Fruit and we are satisfied that we can produce Dried Fruit at less expense than the Alden. The stockholders of our company manifested their confidence in the Plummer Dryer at our meeting last [illegible] unanimous vote to increase the capital stock $12 000 (twelve thousand dollars) for the purpose of adding one more Dryer to the present one, and making other improvements for next season. We will further say that we believe that by an improvement made by the patentee in the Heater and Fan that there will be an increase of capacity and a saving of Fuel

H HANSON President

J S NEWELL Secretary and Superintendent

EAST PORTLAND Dec 18 1875

MR PLUMMER—*Dear Sir*: I have been watching both the Alden and your Fruit Dryer the past season so as to determine which was the best Machine for drying Prunes. I visited the Alden Dryer at Oregon City and examined the Prunes dried on that Machine and I have also examined several lots dried on your Machine at East Portland and my opinion is that your Dryer is far the best Machine for drying Prunes. My reasons are these: Your Machine dries them without bursting or cracking while I noticed that a great deal of the fruit dried on the Alden Machine was bursted open and after a Prune is bursted in drying, it is worthless for market as a Prune therefore I can recommend your Machine for drying Prunes or any thing else. Yours truly

H W PRETTYMAN
Proprietor of [illegible] Nursery

[illegible]

"MR W S PLUMMER—*Dear Sir*: The Dryer purchased by us from you for the purpose of drying [illegible] has now been in operation two months and does good work. All those that have tried the product [illegible] very [illegible] quality. Yours truly

[illegible]

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BLUE LICK WHISKEY.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the above celebrated brand of Kentucky Whiskey, I am in receipt of an invoice of the same in barrels half barrels and cases which I am prepared to offer to the trade, at jobbing rates.

H. FLECKENSTEIN,
SOLE AGENT,
Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
No. 147 First, near Taylor street.

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Whatcom. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Whatcom, [illegible].

Whitman. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

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Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

Ordinance No. 1717.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF Public Sewers and to provide for the manner of making connections therewith

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1 It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make connections with or in any manner obstruct or interfere with any public sewer or drain pipe except as hereinafter provided

Section 2 Any person or persons desiring to make connection with any public sewer or drain pipe shall make written application for a permit therefor specifying therein the location area to be drained and whether for house drainage or other wise

Section 3 The officers constituting the street department are hereby authorized to grant permits for such connections subject to such restrictions as to size of pipes traps and the manner of laying the work as they may deem necessary and proper provided that no connections shall be made except within the line of [illegible] with other than Terra cotta pipe or some other material not subject to injury from the use of acids or other deleterious substances. And further provided that the parties making such connections shall cause that portion of the street disturbed to be placed in good condition

Section 4 Security by deposit or otherwise may be required of such applicant against loss or damage resulting from carelessness improper work or material or failure to comply with the terms of the permit

Section 5 A violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor and upon conviction before the Police Judge the offender or offenders shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail not less than three nor more than twenty days

Passed the Common Council January 19 1876

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved January [illegible] 1876

J A CHAPMAN
Mayor

Ordinance No 1718.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE No [illegible] entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the prevention of fires"

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1 That section 10 of Ordinance No 11[illegible] entitled "an Ordinance to provide for the prevention of fires" be so amended as to read as follows

Section 10 That any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously make a false alarm of fire shall upon conviction before the Police Judge be fined not less than twenty ($20) or more than fifty [illegible] dollars or be confined in the city jail not more than [illegible] for each and every offense as the [illegible] may determine [illegible]

[illegible]

Passed the Common Council January [illegible] 1876

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved [illegible]

J A CHAPMAN
Mayor

Ordinance No 1720

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION [illegible]

[illegible]

Passed the Common Council January [illegible] 18[illegible]

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved January [illegible] 18[illegible]

J A CHAPMAN
Mayor

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

HAVING ESTABLISHED OFFICES IN ALL parts of Oregon Washington and Idaho Territories we are prepared to do a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches

Freight or Packages will be called for in any part of the city (by giving proper notice) and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the world through our own and connecting Expresses at Greatly Reduced rates

COLLECTIONS MADE and Commissions for Purchase of Goods, etc etc, will receive prompt attention

We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE as usual on all the principal cities of the United States the Canadas and Europe and to sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE when desired

WELLS FARGO & CO

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Aug. 2d, 1874, at 4 A. M.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

As follows

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A M	Roseburg	7 10 P
Roseburg	5 00 A M	Portland	4 15 P

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

As follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	3 50 P M	Albany	8 25 P M
Albany	5 30 A M	Portland	10 05 A M

FREIGHT TRAINS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5 15 A M	Junction	6 03 P M
Junction	5 15 A M	Portland	5 15 P M

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company

☞Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East at Company's Office

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing

PORTLAND

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P M

J BRANDT, Jr   Gen'l Sup't.

E P ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION

KALAMA TO TACOMA.

DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Kalama	11 20 A M	Tacoma	5 30 P M
Tacoma	6 30 A M	Kalama	12 40 P M

CONNECTIONS

At Kalama with O S N Co's Boats for all points on Columbia River

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 6 A M with steamers for Port Townsend Victoria Nanaimo New Westminster and Fraser River

And on the 15th and 30th of each month for SAN FRANCISCO with Pacific Mail Steamship Co's first class Iron Screw Steamship

CITY OF PANAMA.

Through fare from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin $25 00 | Steerage $12 00

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O S N Co Portland Or

J W SPRAGUE
General Superintendent.

H W FAIRWEATHER
General Ticket Agent

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY

OFFICE & HACK STABLE,

N. W. Corner of Second and Stark Street

Until further notice our Carriage Rates will be as follows

Calling and Riding in City Limits $1.00 an hour [illegible] from Trains and Steamboats, 50 cents each [illegible]

To and from Concerts Theaters Balls and Parties, $1 00 a couple

Funerals each [illegible] $1 00 an hour

☞All orders given to our drivers or left at the office will be promptly attended [illegible] day or night

E. CORBETT'S
Livery, Hack & Feed Stables,

(FIRE PROOF),

COR. SECOND AND TAYLOR STREETS.

Reasonable Charges for Hire. Particular Attention paid to Boarding Horses.

OBSERVE PRICES IN THE HACK DEPARTMENT

Riding $1 00 per hour
Calling $1 00 first hour 50c each additional hour
To boats 50 cents each passenger
Funerals $2 per Hack
To and from Balls and Parties, $1 50 a couple.

Orders left at STABLE or FISHEL & ROBERTS promptly attended to at any hour

People without means will be furnished Hacks free to funerals for the next thirty days.

Twelfth Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASsessment made by Ordinance No 1706, as amended by Ordinance No 1721 for the improvement of Twelfth street in the manner provided by Ordinance No 1660 on each of the following described lots or tracts of land fronting upon that part of Twelfth street lying between Washington and Columbia streets as well as those liable for a proportionate share of improving the intersections of streets running at right angles therewith and remaining unpaid at this date, is due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer in United States gold and silver coin and unless paid within fifteen days from the date hereof the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof

Block	Lot	Owner	Assessm't
51[illegible]	5 6 7 8	M O Townsdale	9[illegible] 20
N 71	5 6 7 8		31 40
85[illegible]	1 7 8 N 12 ft 5		51 09
	frac 5 [illegible] 6	Mitchell & Wood	5 60
[illegible]	8	R Brotherton bal	[illegible]
	W 31 ft 7 & N 10 ft 6	B Goldsmith	[illegible]
	W 11 ft 5 & S 40 ft 6	J Kamm	60 [illegible]
Tract 21[illegible] ft front on Twelfth and about 37½ ft deep S of Main street		J Kamm	1[illegible] 5
Tract 40 ft front on Twelfth street and about 40 feet deep S of last named tract		W S Chapman	[illegible] 18
Tract 100 ft front on Twelfth street about 41 ft deep S of last named tract		H Ralston	1[illegible] 40
[illegible] of N 11 ft W ½ block 8		Thos Mann	[illegible] 0
Tract S of last named tract about 60 ft E&W and 80 feet N & S		W R Smith	1 01
84[illegible] O	W 43 ft 5 6 7 8	R R Riley	[illegible]
	E 57 ft 8	R R Thompson	6 [illegible]
	S 7 5 6 7	R Killin bal	2 70
12	3, 6 1 & 2	G H Durham	6 [illegible]
Tract 30 feet front on Twelfth street and S of N line Chapman Claim		H D Gray	151 70
Tract 90½ ft front on Twelfth street between Gray tract and N line Main st		J Kamm	10[illegible] 0
Tract 312 ft front on Twelfth street and S of S line of Main street		J Kamm	[illegible]0 70
Tract 100 feet front on Twelfth street and N of S line of Jefferson st		M F Chapman	12 0
Tract 1[illegible] ft front on Twelfth street and N of last named tract		H B [illegible]	1[illegible] 30
			$115[illegible]

By order of the Common Council

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

January 21 1876   1 d10t

U. S. MARSHAL'S CITATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT of Oregon ss Whereas a Libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon on the 13th day of January A D 1876 by James H [illegible] against the steamboat *Oswego* [illegible] her tackle apparel and furniture and praying that the usual process and monition of the court that all persons interested in said vessel her tackle apparel and furniture may be cited to answer the premises [illegible] proceeding, being had that the same may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be distributed according to law. Therefore in pursuance of the said monition under the seal of the said court to me directed and delivered I do hereby give public notice unto all persons having or pretending to have any right [illegible] to be and appear before the said court [illegible] on the [illegible] day of February A D 1876 [illegible] a court [illegible] then and there [illegible] to make their allegations [illegible]

[illegible]
U S Marshal [illegible] of Oregon

B Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMmon Council of the City of Portland [illegible] [illegible] 10th and N [illegible] by filling, [illegible] sidewalks [illegible] feet width

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

January [illegible]   1 d10t

THE CANVASS FOR

SAMUEL'S PORTLAND DIRECTORY

FOR 1876 has been made and will be pushed forward with the same care and accuracy that have characterized the first issues of this Publication something entirely new will be introduced making it the most valuable Book for reference ever issued in Oregon. Be sure and secure plan before making advertising contracts. Don't take anything from here say but see the compiler in person

L SAMUEL Compiler
[illegible] Washington street corner Front

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO'S Steamer

ORIFLAMME.

FRANCIS CONNOR   Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of F street, for the above port

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876,
At 4 o'clock P M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company corner F and Front streets.

GEO W WEIDLER Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES   Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street for the above ports,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876,
At 4 o'clock P M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company corner of F and Front streets

GEO W WEIDLER, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA TACOMA

THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers leave Portland per Steamer "Emma Hayward" on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin $25 00 | Steerage $12 00

Tickets for sale at office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets up stairs

Through Tickets sold to China Sandwich Islands Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York

RIVER STEAMERS.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER JAN 31ST until further notice the Steamer E N COOKE will leave her dock foot of F street, every day (Sundays excepted), at 2 30 P M for Oregon City

Passengers for Dayton and intermediate points will take cars at Portland at [illegible]30 connecting at Canemah on Monday and Thursday of each week.

Rates of Freight Greatly Reduced.

All freights delivered in Portland free of drayage

Freight forwarded to Astoria with dispatch

J. D. BILES, Agent,

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation and Locks Co's

STEA[illegible] leave PORTLAND from the Cen[illegible] Wharf, between Washington and A[illegible] streets, as follows

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

FOR ALBANY—Monday, Tuesday Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M

FOR CORVALLIS and HARRISBURG—Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE. Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s
PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND

FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A M

FOR KALAMA and TACOMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A M

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M

FOR SEATTLE—Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A M

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skomockaway—Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M.

For Westport, Manhattan and Clifton—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A M

For KNAPPA—Thursday at 6 A M

J C AINSWORTH President.

"Ohio" and "City of Salem,"

OF THE INDEPENDENT LINE
Boat will leave Pacific Wharf on

MONDAY & THURSDAY of EACH WEEK

At 5 A M for

HARRISBURG & INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Freight received at the above Dock during all business hours

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS T GRAY, Master

WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM FOOT OF Alder Street for Vancouver, at 2 30 P M

Returning leave Vancouver at 8 A M.

For freight or passage apply on board

Towing done between 10 30 A. M and 2 P M, daily except Sundays.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF Oregon for Multnomah county. W S Ladd & C E Tilton and S Mead partners under the firm name of Ladd & Tilton, plaintiffs vs Peter John and Catherine John his wife, defendants. To Peter John and Catherine John his wife the above named defendants. In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby notified to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs against you which has been filed in the above entitled court and cause within ten days after service hereof on you if served in this county and if served on you in any other county in this State then within twenty days after such service and on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court which day is the 14th day of February A D 1876 and if you shall fail so to appear and answer the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said [illegible]. You are further notified that the object of this suit is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by you to secure the payment of $1 000 in currency and interest thereon at one per cent per month from and after the 20th day of April A D 1875 due [illegible] promissory note executed by you and [illegible] in block No 11 in the [illegible] of East Portland Multnomah county Oregon [illegible]

[illegible]

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Street Improvements

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMmon Council [illegible] the following named streets [illegible] with box gutters where necessary

First street from Main to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

January [illegible] 1876   J2 d10t

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GROW & Wilcox Painters is hereby dissolved. J J Wilcox retiring from the firm. John Grow will continue the business of House and Sign Painting etc at the old place, 24 Second street near Taylor

JOHN GROW
J J WILCOX

Jan 1 1876   ja10d1m

SAN FRAN[illegible]

N. W. SP[illegible]
Saw-Smithing & R[illegible]
ESTABLISHMENT,
17 and 19 Fremont street [illegible]tween Front and [illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING [illegible] inserted in circular [illegible] REPAIRING, in all its [illegible]ming Re-Toothing [illegible] CIRCULAR SAWS of all [illegible] Mulay, Gang, Buck, [illegible] kinds together with a good [illegible] bours at lowest market rates. Cast Steel faced PLA[illegible] ING CUTTERS always [illegible] short notice.

N. B.—KNAPP, BURR[illegible] mission Merchants, P[illegible] authorized Agents for Or[illegible]

Orders sent through them [illegible] wise filled at same rates as [illegible]

AGAIN VIC[illegible]

For Best Billiard[illegible]

AWARDED [illegible]

P. LIES[illegible]

571 MARKET [illegible]

Also the Highest Medal at [illegible] bition of Sydney, [illegible]

N B—I beg to call the at[illegible] my highly improved [illegible] California Plastic [illegible] Monitors, Pigeon Hole [illegible]

Expecto[illegible]

Stubborn Co[illegible] promptly to th[illegible] tive properties of [illegible] pectorant. It loo[illegible] the expectoration [illegible]tor,—mitigates [illegible] tress, and checks [illegible]

Asthma, Bronchi[illegible] Troubles are at [illegible] Dr. Jayne's [illegible] moves constriction [illegible] tubes, loosens [illegible] heals the mucous [illegible] any feverish [illegible] forward a gradual [illegible]

Consumption, [illegible] Affections [illegible] and [illegible] much [illegible] having [illegible] by which [illegible] suppr[illegible] the effect [illegible]

Whooping Cough [illegible] [illegible] Jayne's [illegible] difficulty of breat[illegible] sion in the throat or l[illegible] the ejection of mucu[illegible] the violence of [illegible] the outset. It is a [illegible] [illegible] of long [illegible] and [illegible] has enable[illegible] Lung A[illegible]

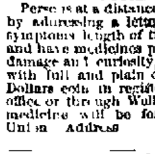
T. A. DAVIS & CO., [illegible] Oregon.

YOUNG [illegible]

Who may be suffering from the [illegible] ful follies or indiscretion, [illegible] themselves of this, the greatest [illegible] at the altar of suffering h[illegible] NEY will guarantee to for[illegible] case of seminal weakness or p[illegible] any kind or character which [illegible] and fails to cure. He would [illegible] the unfortunate sufferer who [illegible] tice that you are treading [illegible] ground when you longer [illegible] proper remedy for your com[illegible] be in the first stage, [illegible] proaching the last. If you [illegible] the last, and are suffering [illegible] fects remember that if you [illegible] nation, the time must [illegible] skillful physician can [illegible] when the door of hope will be [illegible] you when no angel of [illegible] lief. In no case has the [illegible] cess. Then let not despair [illegible] imagination, but avail yo[illegible] results of his treatment [illegible] yond the reach of medical [illegible] death hurries you to a [illegible] course of treatment, $[illegible] Post Office order or Express [illegible] tion of the case. Call, [illegible]

DR. A. [illegible]
No 11 Kearny st [illegible]

To the Unfor[illegible]



DR. [illegible] DISP[illegible] 623 Kea[illegible]

Established [illegible] ment of [illegible] eases. [illegible] Stricture [illegible] Seminal W[illegible] Skin Di[illegible] cured, or [illegible]

SEMINAL WEA[illegible]

Seminal Emissions, the [illegible] This solitary vice or depraved [illegible] practiced by the youth of [illegible] unlimited extent, producing [illegible]ty, the following train of [illegible] combatted by scientific me[illegible] low countenance, dark [illegible] the head, ringing in the ears, [illegible] of leaves and rattling of chariots, [illegible] the loins, weakness of the limbs [illegible] blunted intellect, loss of con[illegible] approaching strangers, a dis[illegible] quaintances, disposition to [illegible] memory, hectic flushes, pimples [illegible]tions about the face, furred [illegible] coughs consumption night sweats [illegible] frequent insanity.

CURED AT [illegible]

Persons at a distance may be C[illegible] by addressing a letter to Dr [illegible] symptoms length of time the di[illegible] and have medicines promptly [illegible] damage and curiosity, to any pa[illegible] with full and plain directions. [illegible] Dollars coin in registered letter [illegible] office or through Wells Fargo & [illegible] medicine will be forwarded [illegible] Union Address   DR J. [illegible] Box 1 9[illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

the latest discoveries in the [illegible] the completion &c. This is an inte[illegible] with numerous engravings, and [illegible] [illegible] book that ought to be under lock and [illegible] Address Dr Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 [illegible]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT [illegible] District of Oregon. Notice is [illegible] matter of F Milwain, ba[illegible] hereby given that a petition has [illegible] Court by said F Milwain duly de[illegible] under the act of Congress of March 2 [illegible] his barge and certificate thereof [illegible] all debts and other claims [illegible] [illegible] and that the 9th day of [illegible] as fixed for the hearing of the [illegible] Northup Esq. Register in Bankruptcy [illegible] in said district when and where [illegible] person may attend and show cause [illegible] the prayer of said petition [illegible]

[illegible]   E. WILSON, Clerk of said Court

Pine Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland [illegible] extend the Sewer now being con[illegible] street from the east side of Fourth [illegible] side of Sixth street by laying nine [illegible] pipe with the necessary catch [illegible] and connections and also to [illegible] the pipe between Second street and [illegible] twelve inches. The expense of said [illegible] enlargement to be assessed upon the [illegible] fited

W S CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk

January 22 1876

VOL. X[illegible]

EAST[illegible]

[BY TELEGRAPH]

Daily [illegible]

BOSTON, Feb 1 [illegible] New an evening [illegible] Winslow suspende[illegible] have been sunk in [illegible]

NEW YORK Feb [illegible] is reported to ha[illegible] capital of $200 000 [illegible] to reach $500 000. [illegible] out of employmen[illegible] His failure is [illegible] Steel Pen Manufac[illegible] capital of $120,00[illegible] Judson Bros p[illegible] neclicut are repor[illegible] about $500,000

NEW YORK Feb [illegible] 5 6 Governments [illegible] active unsettled. [illegible] Pacific Mai[illegible] 84¾ N. Y[illegible] 69⅜; [illegible] Bonds, 105¼.

Action of th[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb [illegible] Evangelical Allian[illegible] night, resolves tha[illegible] spectfully request[illegible] nity of acquaint[illegible] with our Christian[illegible]

The treasurer of [illegible] this state, is repo[illegible] amount is unknow[illegible]

The shocking mu[illegible] on Thursday night [illegible] discovery of mis[illegible] swamp on the ou[illegible] were placed by th[illegible] pointed out yesterd[illegible]

Preparing [illegible]

ST LOUIS, Feb. [illegible] United States court [illegible] the Western Union [illegible] with a motion to [illegible] from the Go[illegible] president of the co[illegible] all telegrams which [illegible] Orville E Babcock [illegible] McDonald John [illegible] Louis or at Ripon [illegible] times during seve[illegible] telegraph company [illegible] mand was too gene[illegible] mense amount of [illegible] the trial was disclo[illegible] and descriptions [illegible] particulars. The [illegible] morning and take[illegible] afternoon

On reassembling [illegible] overruled the moti[illegible] graph Co to set as[illegible] Voorhees then add[illegible] a consultation [illegible] ernment and for th[illegible] that the governm[illegible] count in the indict[illegible] him with conspi[illegible] and that the defe[illegible] guilty as to the [illegible] him with neglect [illegible] porting to his supe[illegible] district, certain irr[illegible] counsel further st[illegible] charge as officer, h[illegible] rounded by dimcu[illegible] more powerful [illegible] of duty. He was [illegible] duct and facts innoc[illegible] controlled by the [illegible] upon him. He w[illegible] [illegible] to all the [illegible] supervisor, [illegible] and he never [illegible] conspiracy which [illegible] Attorney Dyer ref[illegible] as in the acting [illegible] ment accepted the [illegible] charging neglect o[illegible] count, charging co[illegible] [illegible] concerned we hav[illegible] ment of any mone[illegible] conspiracy. The c[illegible] and a nolle prosequ[illegible] cy count, and a [illegible] others. It is unde[illegible] the government w[illegible] conspiracy here an[illegible] in evidence, and h[illegible] the other cases. [illegible] be no change in [illegible] adjourned

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1 [illegible] the counsel and ac[illegible] of the jurors selec[illegible] drawn for Babcock [illegible] venire will be dr[illegible] summoned. The [illegible]

Sentences for C[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, F[illegible] this morning, the [illegible] crooked whisky o[illegible] Judge Graham to [illegible] fine of $1,000 each, [illegible] son David M Lew[illegible] for Hiram B [illegible] E. Phillips. Jack [illegible] tiary and a fine of [illegible] in Gibson county [illegible] Jacques, Christoph[illegible] Reilly, each six mo[illegible] and a fine of $300, [illegible] the Vanderburg co[illegible] passing of sentence [illegible] postponed

Show[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Fe[illegible] morning several c[illegible] cases, before senten[illegible] able wounds and fa[illegible] various other reaso[illegible] sham admitted the [illegible] could not allow his [illegible] the crime they co[illegible] contrast between o[illegible] distillers. The form[illegible] pay of the United S[illegible] trusted but are wat[illegible] fore the former o[illegible] ment. He then ann[illegible] had betrayed their [illegible] either of the penite[illegible] pay a fine of $1,000, [illegible] of Jas K Hill depu[illegible] tested his innocenc[illegible] The judge in senten[illegible] penitentiary and $[illegible] crime was of a de[illegible] position in the gove[illegible] Jno W Bingham, [illegible] he had a couple o[illegible] ham's wife was [illegible] a sudden shock [illegible] prove fatal and th[illegible] men officers in Ne[illegible] day for other cas[illegible] in passing sentence [illegible]

The Judge replied [illegible] to his knowledge be[illegible] was best to do. Att[illegible] lawyer for Bingha[illegible] question of humanit[illegible] arrest Bingham w[illegible] doubt had died of [illegible] afford to wait a few [illegible] and he was perfectl[illegible] bility of postponing [illegible]

Ho[illegible]

CAIRO Ill Feb 1 [illegible] ing totally destroy[illegible] owned by H A Th[illegible] The fire is supposed [illegible] very from a defectiv[illegible] about $6 000 insure[illegible] $500 or $1 000 insu[illegible]

Fir[illegible]

DENVER Feb 1, [illegible] [illegible] of the K[illegible] Kansas were [illegible] night. Loss $70 000 [illegible]

Life Insura[illegible]

[illegible] Feb 1—[illegible] circuit court to day [illegible] filed by the South[illegible] schedule of assets a[illegible] made out but the [illegible] [illegible] be about $[illegible]

Prohi[illegible]

HARTFORD Conn [illegible] [illegible] par[illegible] ticket of last y[illegible] [illegible]

A Man Kills his [illegible]

[illegible] Feb 1 [illegible] that Silas W[illegible] killed his wife [illegible] [illegible] himself. His wife w[illegible] [illegible] Last Lynde[illegible] It is supposed that [illegible] insanity [illegible] most horrible. His [illegible] of the affair was [illegible] while in altering a [illegible] too short. After s[illegible] Wild started for th[illegible] ax and cut the [illegible] out and seized [illegible] a [illegible] and st[illegible] dead and then [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING
mithing & Repairing
TABLISHMENT,
19 Fremont street be-
Front and Battery.
AN FRANCISCO

SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH
inserted in circular saws
RING in all its branches, such as Gum-
Toothing, straightening, etc.
LAR SAWS of all sizes also Cross-cut, Mill,
Buck [illegible]her and Hand saws of all
together with a good assortment of Saw Ar-
lowest market rates.
[illegible] PLANER KNIVES and MOULD-
TTERS always on hand or made to order on
tice
—KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Com-
Merchants Portland Oregon, are my duly
ed Agents for Oregon Washington & Idaho,
sent through them by telegraph or other
d at same rates as if sent to me direct.

AIN VICTORIOUS!
Mechanics'
FAIR, 1875.
First Premium
and Medal.
Best Billiards & Cushions
AWARDED TO
LIESENFELD,
21 MARKET STREET S. F.
[illegible] at the International Exhi-
tion of Sydney, Australia, 1875.
[illegible] call the attention of the public to
his Improved level Billiard Tables,
[illegible] Pool Tables, Caromettes,
[illegible] Pigeon Holes, and other Bagatelles.

Expectorant

born Coughs and Colds yield
promptly to the healing and cura-
e properties of Dr. Jayne's Ex-
ectorant. It loosens and promotes
e expectoration of irritating m[illegible]
r,—mitigates much pain and dis-
ss, and checks inflammation.

ma, Bronchitis, and Throat
roubles are at once relieved by
r. Jayne's Expectorant. It re-
oves constriction of the Bronchial
bes, loosens phlegm, soothes and
als the mucous membrane, arrests
y feverish tendency, and helps
rward a gradual cure

umption, Pleurisy, and Lung
ffections are generally controlled
d ameliorated by Dr. Jayne's Ex-
ectorant. It saves the lungs from
uch irritation and distress, by re-
ving them of the irritating matters
which they are clogged, it also
uppresses inflammation and gives
e affected parts a chance to heal.

ping Cough, Croup and Hoarse-
ness are efficaciously treated by Dr.
yne's Expectorant. It removes
fficulty of breathing and oppres-
on in the throat or lungs, promotes
e ejection of mucus and subdues
e violence of these complaints at
e outset. It is a Safe Family Cure-
of long-established reputation,
d [illegible] promptly administered,
s enable[illegible] many to escape serious
ung Affections.
DAVIS & CO Wholesale Agents Portland.

YOUNG MEN
ay be suffering from the effect of youth
ies or indiscretion will do well to avail
elves of this the greatest boon ever laid
altar of suffering humanity Dr SPIN-
will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every
seminal weakness or private disease of
[illegible] character which he undertakes
[illegible] cure [illegible]
[illegible]
This treatment before your case is be-
the reach of medical skill or before grim
hurries you to a premature grave. Full
of treatment $25 00 Send money by
Order or Express with full descrip-
the case. Call or address
DR. A. B. SPINNEY,
No. 11 Kearny Street San Francisco

the Unfortunate!
DR. GIBBON'S
DISPENSARY,
623 Kearny Street, S. F.
Established in 1854 for the treat-
ment of Sexual and Seminal Di-
seases such as Gonorrhea, Gleet,
Strictures syphilis in all its forms,
Seminal Weakness, Impotency
Skin Diseases etc permanently
cured or no charge.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.
al Emissions the consequence of self abuse
ary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is
by the youth of both sexes to an almost
l extent producing with unerring certainty
following train of morbid symptoms, unless
d by scientific medical measures, viz. Sal-
tenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in
ringing in the ears noise like the rustling
and rattling of [illegible], confused vision,
weakness of the limbs, confused diffidence in
intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in
ing strangers a dislike to form new ac-
tes disposition to shun society, loss of
hectic flushes, pimples and various erup-
out the face, furred tongue, fetid breath,
consumption, night sweats, monomania and
insanity
CURED AT HOME.
at a distance may be CURED AT HOME
[illegible] a letter to Dr Gibbon stating case,
[illegible] has continued
medicines promptly forwarded free from
[illegible]
Address [illegible]

BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
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VOL. XV.—NO. 301

Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Daily News Suspended

BOSTON, Feb 1—The publication of the *[illegible]*, an evening paper formerly owned by [illegible] Winslow suspended to day. It is reported $[illegible] have been sunk in the attempt to establish it.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—The Seamless Clothing [illegible] is reported to have failed. The Company has a capital of $200 000 and their liabilities are supposed to reach $500,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the suspension.

The failure is also reported of the [illegible] Steel Pen Manufacturing Co. This Company has a capital of $125 000.

Judson Bros pork packers of New Haven Connecticut, are reported to have failed [illegible] liabilities about $80 000

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—Gold closed 112⅝ at [illegible] money [illegible]; Governments active and strong; stocks unsettled; Western Union, 76⅝; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, 37⅛; Mariposa 10¼; Wells Fargo 8[illegible]; N Y C 111½; Erie 17; Panama [illegible]; U. P. [illegible]; do bonds, 103⅝; Central Pacific bonds 103⅝.

Action of the Evangelical Alliance.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—The annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States held last night resolved that the Philadelphia branch be re-spectfully requested to embrace suitable opportunity of acquainting distinguished visitors there with our Christian and philanthropic institutions.

Another Defaulter.

The treasurer of the St Lawrence Company of this State, is reported a defaulter but to what amount is unknown.

The Brooklyn Murder.

The shocking murder of Simmons in Brooklyn on Thursday night is made more revolting by the discovery of missing portions of the body in a swamp on the outskirts of that city where they were placed by the murderer Krotz and by him pointed out yesterday to the police authorities

Preparing for the Babcock Case.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1—Upon the opening of the United States court this morning the attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared with a motion to vacate a writ of subpoena *duces tecum* from the Government upon William Orton, president of the company requiring him to produce [illegible] which have passed between General Orville E Babcock at Long Branch and General McDonald, John A. Joyce, or Mrs [illegible] at St Louis or at Ripon Wisconsin, over various signatures during several months of last year. The telegraph company set up an answer that the [illegible] was too general and would require an immense amount of labor. Any intention to impede justice was disclaimed, but it was asked that dates and descriptions of messages be given with the particulars. The point was argued during the morning and taken under advisement until the reassembling this afternoon, Judge Dillon decided the motion on the part of the W. U. Telegraph Co. to set aside the subpoena *duces tecum*. Mr [illegible] then addressed the court and stated that after consultation between the counsel for the government and for the defendant, it had been agreed that the government would withdraw the sixth count in the indictment against Maguire charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government, and that the defendant would enter a plea of guilty as to the remaining five counts charging him with neglect of dereliction of duty in not reporting to his superior officer the supervisor of the district, certain irregularities of the distillers. The counsel further stated that when Maguire took charge as officer he was annoyed to the duties surrounded by difficulties unforeseen and influences more powerful than himself. These difficulties [illegible] were, in a great degree, caused a neglect of duty. He was innocent of intentional misconduct and feels innocent yet, except so far as he was controlled by the influences brought to bear upon him. He was under the control and subject to all the orders of General McDonald, the supervisor, who was a member of the ring and he never received a dollar by the conspiracy which has been unearthed. District Attorney Dyer reiterated Mr Voorhees statement that the action of counsel, and said the government accepted the plea of guilty as to the counts charging neglect of duty and abandoned the sixth count charging conspiracy, and added: It is due to Maguire to state that so far as the government is concerned we have been unable to trace the payment of any money to him as to a member of the conspiracy. The court agreed to this arrangement and a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the conspiracy count, and a plea of guilty entered as to the others. It is understood Maguire would furnish the government with information relative to the conspiracy here and elsewhere not yet brought out in evidence, and he will, no doubt, be a witness in the other cases. It was then agreed there should be no change in Maguire's bonds and the court adjourned.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1—It has been agreed between the [illegible] and approved by the court that none of the jurors selected for Maguire's trial shall be drawn for Babcock's case. The remainder of the venire will be drawn and ten new men will be summoned. The trial will begin on Monday next.

Sentences for Crooked Whisky Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb 1—In the United States court this morning the following named parties for crooked whisky operations, were sentenced by Judge Graham to two years imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 each: Philip Khowitz, [illegible]; David M Lewis, Harrison Miller, Wm M[illegible], Hiram B Snyder, Alfred M [illegible] and John E Phillips; Jack Hill three years in the penitentiary and a fine of $1 000, Thomas Robb one year in Gibson county jail and a fine of $1 000. Henry Jacques, Christopher O'Conor, John F Grisp [illegible] Reilly, each six months in the Gibson county jail and a fine of $500. George Hogan six months in the Vanderburg county jail and a fine of $500. [illegible] passing of sentence on J. W. Bingham has been postponed.

Showing Their Scars

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb 1—In the U. S. court this morning several of the prisoners in the whisky cases, before sentence was passed, pleaded honorable wounds and faithful service in the army and various other reasons in mitigation. Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty but could not allow his sympathy to make him forget the crime they committed. He drew a decided contrast between officers of the government and distillers. The former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States while the latter are not trusted but are watched by the government, therefore, the former ought to have increased punishment. He then announced that these officers, who had betrayed their trust should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer and pay a fine of $1,000 each. Then followed the case of Jas. K Hill deputy revenue collector. He protested his innocence before God and the world. The judge in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and $1 000 fine remarked that his crime was of a deeper dye because of his high position in the government employ. In the case of Jno. W Bingham Col. Tristerbrated to the court he had a couple of affidavits showing that Bingham's wife was in a critical condition and the sudden shock to her nervous system might prove fatal and the further fact that the government officers in New York wished [illegible] in other cases. He therefore asked a delay in passing sentence.

The Judge replied that since these facts had come to his knowledge he had the matter under [illegible] what was best to do. Although there would be a [illegible] in the manner of Bingham's sentence, he thought [illegible] question of humanity the sentence ought to be deferred. Bingham recently lost a brother who no doubt had died of remorse. The government [illegible] afford to wait a few weeks before passing sentence and he was perfectly willing to take the responsibility of postponing it for the present.

Hotel Burned.

CAIRO Ill., Feb 1—A fire at [illegible] o'clock this morning, totally destroyed the Grand Central Hotel owned by [illegible] Thomas and kept by Wm Witz. The fire is supposed to have originated in the third story from a defective flue. Loss on the building about $8 000, insured for $4,000, loss on furniture $700 or $1,000, insured for $[illegible].

Fire at Wallace

DENVER, Feb 1—The round house and three locomotives of the Kansas Pacific railroad at Wallace, Kansas, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $70 000

Life Insurance Company Dead

MEMPHIS, Feb 1—The *[illegible]* says that [illegible] circuit court to day a petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Southern Life Insurance Company. The schedule of assets and liabilities has not yet been made out but the liabilities are alleged to be about $1,100 000

Prohibition Ticket

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb 1—At the [illegible] of the Prohibition party at [illegible] the State ticket of last year was renominated [illegible] D. Smith for governor [illegible] for lieutenant governor, R. B. Cowles secretary of state [illegible] [illegible]

A Man Kills his Father, Mother, Wife and Himself

[illegible], Feb 1—A special [illegible] states that [illegible] killed his father, mother [illegible] ax, and then cut his own throat [illegible] himself [illegible]

NEWPORT, Vt., Feb 1—[illegible] mental [illegible] Lyndon [illegible] It is supposed that [illegible] persons [illegible] ment and passion. The details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively 73 and 71 years. The [illegible] of the affair was an altercation with his wife who in altering a pair of overalls in [illegible] too short. After some hot and angry words Wilder started for the shed saying he would get an ax and end the trouble. His wife followed him out and seized the ax when he drew a dirk and stabbed and killed her for [illegible] dead, and then taking up the ax he started

for the father who had followed him and struck him a terrible blow crushing through his head [illegible] to the [illegible] still further infuriated and [illegible] killing her with fearful blows over the head and breast. Leaving her [illegible] he returned to the shed and found his father had crawled into the kitchen he struck him as he lay upon the floor, the ax crushing through his head and [illegible]. He then cut his throat and [illegible] ran to the barn [illegible] a rope around his neck and jumped from a [illegible] breaking his neck and causing instant death. [illegible] and the wife [illegible] may recover.

Church Property in Rhode Island to be Taxed

PROVIDENCE, Feb 1—The House of Representatives passed without division a bill providing that land occupied or owned by churches, schools, colleges and charitable institutions shall no longer be exempt from taxation.

List of Churches for the Advisory Council.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—The list of churches called to the advisory council to be held in Plymouth church February 11th has been completed. It comprises 171 churches situated throughout the United States also some of the most noted ministers with [illegible].

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—Sherman from the committee on finance reported adversely on the bill introduced by Bogy early in the session authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tender and national bank notes, put on the calendar with the adverse report at the request of Bogy.

Hamilton from the committee on public lands, reported adversely on various petitions and the joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking for the passage of a law to give soldiers of the late war $200 in money in lieu of bounties, and the committee discharged from further consideration.

Hamilton suggested that the committee on finance was the proper committee to consider the subject and on motion of Christiancy the papers were referred to that committee.

Maxey from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to establish certain post routes in Texas, passed.

Oglesby from the committee on public lands reported favorably on the Senate bill to establish a land office in the southern part of Utah territory to be known as Beaver district, passed.

Sherman from the committee on finance reported back the concurrent resolution proposing [illegible] of money and accounts between the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland with reasons why it should be passed, and asked that the whole matter be printed and recommitted to the committee on finance. It was so ordered. He also reported from the same committee favorably on the House bill to extend the time for stamping unstamped documents, passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a request from the Treasurer of the United States asking permission to have access to certain quarterly accounts of the Treasurer on file in the Senate for the purpose of correcting an error therein; the request was granted.

Ingalls said on Thursday last after a debate of three days the Senate passed a bill in relation to the rights of preemption and homestead settlers on railroad grants. Last evening a member of the House of Representatives called on him and inquired why the bill had not been forwarded to the House for action by that body. Upon inquiry at the clerk's desk he, Ingalls, was informed that a Senator had entered a private request that the bill should be retained in the Senate in order that he might enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had passed. He, Ingalls, raised a point of order as to the right of any senator to make such a request.

The Chair (Ferry) replied that the usage of the Senate had been to retain the bill not longer than two days to allow a motion for reconsideration if any Senator desired to do so. The rules of the Senate allowed the retention of the bill for such a purpose. He directed the senator to read the 20th rule which provides that a motion to reconsider shall not be in order unless made within two days after the passage of the bill and that such motion can not be made after the bill left the Senate.

Sargent, of California submitted a resolution instructing the committee on rules to consider and report as to the expediency of so amending the rules as to require the Secretary of the Senate at the request of one or more Senators who voted in the affirmative on any bill or joint resolution not to transmit to the House of Representatives such bill or joint resolution until time for reconsideration shall have passed; agreed to.

Oglesby presented a petition of citizens of Illinois asking the repeal of the specie resumption act and the substitution of legal tenders for the National bank circulation; referred.

The pending question being on the amendment by Sargent providing that certificates heretofore issued by board of auditors including those converted into 3.65 bonds and those which have not been so converted and certificates hereafter to be issued by the board of auditors and their successors in office shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000 and the question being on the amendment of Sargent above quoted. It was agreed to.

Kernan submitted an amendment providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds under or by virtue of said act of Congress approved June 20th 1874 be hereby prohibited.

Sargent said that the amendment just adopted the certificates already issued could be converted into these bonds.

Kernan said he did not think Congress should allow another bond to be issued. These certificates should be looked into a [illegible] Issued wrongfully they should not be paid.

Sherman said under the law as it now stood these certificates were convertible into 3.65 bonds.

Logan said he did not understand how it was that the Senator charged that these bonds had been issued in violation of law and yet be willing to pay them.

Eaton said he agreed with the Senator from Illinois (Logan) if the act had been a violation of law then the United States ought not to pay interest on the bonds. Congress should go no further in this matter until it was [illegible] investigated. [illegible] had been [illegible] the governments [illegible] The government had been [illegible] on 1a millions every day in the year. [illegible] the senators said was true then there should be an examination and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn and gave notice that to-morrow he would move to refer the whole subject to a committee for investigation.

Eaton then yielded to Mr Baddock and on his motion on a vote of yeas 30, nays 29, the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened Eaton gave notice that he would not submit the resolution in regard to the life and public services of the late Senator Ferry to-morrow, as he announced last week on account of the absence of his colleagues in the House who had gone to Connecticut with the remains of Mr Starkweather.

Adjourned.

House.

Pierce from the committee on commerce reported a bill granting an American register to the Hawaiian bark *Arda*. After a protracted discussion the bill passed.

Goodin from the committee on public lands reported a bill providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over to the next morning hour and the House took up as the special order the proposed amendment to the Constitution reported by the Judiciary committee which is that no person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office. To this proposition [illegible] the following is a substitute [illegible] after the 4th of March 1885 the term of office of the President and Vice President of the United States shall be six years and any person having been elected to and held the office of President [illegible] shall be ineligible thereafter [illegible]

Knott [illegible] notice that he would call the previous question on Wednesday at the expiration of the morning hour. The House then adjourned. [illegible] was announced for this evening.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Apprehensions of Difficulty with Cuba.

CHICAGO, Feb 1—The *Tribune* Washington special says a prominent naval officer says to night that the action of the Navy Department during the last few days fully justifies the apprehensions of difficulties with Cuba. It is certain that steam tugs, millions of war and supplies of all kinds are being rapidly concentrated at our new naval depot at Port Royal. We have a formidable squadron there under command of Rear Admiral Leroy. It is announced among naval men that this squadron is to execute a series of maneuvers within a few weeks. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mexican Border Troubles.

The Secretary of war has transmitted to the House of Representatives information of the special committee on the Mexican border troubles in response to the request of that committee, copies of the reports and correspondence in 1875, 1876 and 1877 relative to the troubles on the Rio Grande [illegible] in reply to the [illegible] of the committee whether the department can dispose of sufficient force to give complete protection to the Rio Grande border from the mouth of the river to Laredo and at such point between Laredo and Fort Duncan where there is now no protection without detriment to the general service, the force necessary in their opinion being two full regiments of the best class of mounted troops with infantry to garrison the the main stations, the general of the army reports as follows: I doubt the possibility of preventing all raids across the Mexican border from Brownsville to Eagle Pass 500 miles, but they may be largely prevented by increasing the strength of the companies on the frontier. Congress by simply authorizing the President at his discretion to increase each company serving there to 100 enlisted men could meet the emergency more economically than by any other course possible. One such regiment of infantry say the 24th or the 25th with one regiment of cavalry, the 8th, and a part of the 10th thus increased would suffice. I am convinced that a single company of 100 men is more efficient than two of the present small companies. The only cavalry regiment that could be sent to the Rio Grande this winter would be the third now on the Union Pacific railroad and that would leave this road exposed to the raids from the Sioux who are always mischievous.

Quartermaster General Meigs.

The Secretary of War has replied to the resolution of the House calling for copies of orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States from which it appears that the President directed that General Meigs proceed to Europe on special service inspecting and reporting on foreign armies. He was allowed 18 months for this purpose from June 1 last. It was expected he should make the staff department the subject of his investigations, particularly the quartermaster's department, and make such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment, might be of value in adding to the efficiency of the U. S. army. He was allowed the full pay and allowances of a brigadier general inclusive of fuel and quarters in kind and in quantity at the rate and under the regulations at Washington for the time, also actual expenses of travel and hotel bills. He was accompanied by an aid de camp with full pay and allowance and also a quartermaster's clerk with a salary of $200 per month and all incidental expenses.

National Banks with Small Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—The committee on finance of the Senate has referred to the controller of the currency for an expression of his views on the bill to authorize the formation of national banks with a capital as small as $50 000 without restriction as to the population of the places where they may be located.

Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for January shows a reduction of $1,591,155. Coin in the treasury $71 [illegible]; currency in the treasury $11,912,580; coin certificates $34,661,400; special deposits legal tenders $[illegible]; outstanding legal tenders $371,[illegible]140.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Commissioners of police for the District of Columbia, Wm. J. Murtagh, Henry M. Sweeny, James G. Berret, Charles H. Nichols and Wm. H. Smith, being the present board.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of Wm Sanborn, of Michigan, as secretary of Arizona Territory; C. W. Darlin, Indian agent, Fort Berthold, Dakota; C. G. Belknap, Indian agent, Tule river, California.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee will hold a meeting to morrow and organize for the Presidential campaign. The president, secretary and other officers of the committee will be elected.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—The Democratic Caucus was held to night, continuing till a late hour, Representative Lamar in the chair, and Representative Banning secretary. 160 members were present. The chairman announced the congressional campaign committee heretofore ordered as follows: Representatives Clymer of Pennsylvania Chairman, Chapin of Massachusetts, Throckmorton of Texas, Hooker of Mississippi, Robbins of North Carolina and Sayler of Ohio. W. W. Corcoran, J. L. Harney and Judge Mason are members on the part of the District of Columbia. The senate appointed as part of the committee Senator White of Meriland, Wallace of Pennsylvania and Gordon of Georgia.

The chairman of the caucuses also announced the committee on consultation as follows: Representatives Cox of New York, Whitthorne of Tennessee, Randall of Pennsylvania, Goode of Virginia, Bucknor of Missouri, Wigginton of California, Hartridge of Georgia, Blackburn of New York, Tarbox of Massachusetts, Lynde of Wisconsin, Eden of Illinois, Payne of Ohio and Caldwell of Alabama.

Landers of Indiana introduced his resolution declaring for the repeal of the specie resumption act.

Payne of Ohio offered as an amendment a resolution favoring resumption and opposing inflation and contraction, but setting apart a percentage of gold coin as the preliminary means to resumption. He supported his proposition in an hour's speech and much interested his auditors.

Bright supported Landers resolution and Holman expressed his views in favor of substitution of U. S. notes for national bank paper. No action was taken on the pending propositions which are reserved for further consideration.

Final Action on Indian Losses Claims

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—The House committee on Indian affairs to day took final action on the question whether or not they should recommend any appropriation to satisfy any claim for losses caused by Indian depredations. The committee decided to [illegible] adversely on all such bills and petitions referred to them taking the ground substantially that the government is not liable to pay for Indian depredations either out of the general treasury or the Indian trust fund annuities. Representative Lane of Oregon voted against this report of the rest of the committee, and will submit a minority report contending that the government is bound in one way or another to pay well established claims for losses occasioned by the acts of its Indian wards.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dickens' Biographer, John Forster, Dead.

LONDON, Feb 1—John Forster formerly one of the editors of the *Daily News* and lately celebrated for his Life of Chas Dickens, is dead.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Feb 1—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was £88 000

Another Defalcation.

The *Morning Hour* understands that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Wm Smith of Smith & Co solicitors. It is feared that he has used a large amount of money belonging to various clients and that his debts amount to £750 000.

The Sick Man Took His Dose.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 1—The Austrian, Russian and German ambassadors communicated orally Count Andrassy's note to the Porte yesterday. Those of other powers at the same time declared that their governments knew nothing in this proposal contrary to the treaty of Paris. The Porte promised to examine the scheme and appoint the powers with the decision.

Alfonsist Successes.

MADRID, Feb 1—Gen Quesada has destroyed a powder and cartridge manufactory occupied by Arina Artiage and Cevarria in Biscay. He now threatens Durango. Gen Martinez Campos will attack Elgoudi in Northern Navarre to morrow.

The French Mission to Egypt a Failure

LONDON, Feb 1—The mission of M. Outrey to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influence is regarded as a failure. The *Times* Cairo letter says M. Outrey interfered between the Khedive and the English and French capitalists who are competing in the negotiation for further advance to Egypt. The Khedive inclines to the English but wishes to conduct operations on a purely commercial basis and select the party offering the best terms. This displeased M. Outrey and there has been a consequent disagreement with the Khedive.

Eminent Methodist Divine Dead

The well known Methodist divine and author Jabez Burns is dead.

Why Brodsky was Sent from Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb 1—The *German [illegible]* of this city is informed that the reason of the departure of the merchant Brodsky is that he was the author of Alarming letters and dispatches to Berlin and London [illegible] the depreciating of Russian stocks and raising the price of wheat.

Report Concerning Prince Milan Contradicted

VIENNA, Feb 1—The *Politische* correspondent [illegible] is authorized to contradict the statement which has been [illegible] in respect to Prince Milan's supposed dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs and his intention to resign. There is nothing in the present condition of the country to justify such a [illegible] [illegible] There have been struggles and intentions between the political parties but they lost [illegible] the dynasty [illegible] [illegible] charge of ruler.

Prof Tyndall about to be Married.

LONDON, Feb 1—The *Weekly R[illegible]* [illegible] Tyndall will shortly marry a daughter of the Hon Lord Claud Hamilton.

Russian Troops sent to Turkestan.

A Berlin dispatch mentions the following: The St Petersburg [illegible] says the Russian authorities in Turkestan finding too much reinforcement to suppress the rebellion have asked [illegible] immediate dispatch of 4000 men [illegible] to Tashkend. According to the latest advices from Kokand the insurgents have been joined by Kashgar soldiers, calling themselves deserters of Kaurab Bangs army while the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Sharsbik where he is collecting troops. His presence there has excited an armed rebellion in the neighboring territory of Zerefshan.

Letter from San Sebastian

The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from San Sebastian from which we gather the following interesting details and results of some [illegible] engagements between the Royalists and Carlists in the north of Spain. The movement by the Royalists towards [illegible] on the 24th of January was only a feint to cover the real attack on Guetaria the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San Sebastian since the commencement of the war. General Morionis returning to San Sebastian embarked two battalions of troops which landed at Guetaria before daylight on the 25th. These immediately attacked and captured the heights of Garatamendi which commands the town of Guetaria. The Carlists fled almost without firing a shot. It would be difficult to over estimate the importance of this movement. It completely alters the complexion of the Guipuzcoan campaign and renders necessary the abandonment of the Carlist position from which they bombarded San Sebastian and opens an easy route, whereby General Morionis may advance into Biscay threatening Durango and other Carlist centers to form a junction with Gen Campos forces now advancing from the direction of Bilboa. Thus Gen Morionis movements have commenced most favorably.

Carlists Losing Ground.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb 1—Advices received here announce that Gen Martinez Campos is advancing into the heart of Balzan valley driving the Carlists towards the mountains of the frontier. A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and other points on the Bidassoa river.

An Indian Royal Claimant Banished.

BOMBAY, Feb 1—Sadish Rav the nephew of the deposed Guicowar and claimant to the throne, has been banished from Baroda for inciting rebellion.

Insurrection in Beloochistan Feared.

Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having occurred among the tribes on the Scinde frontier. The *Times* of India fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan. It is reported that the Indian Government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.

Gen. Buriel Summoned to Madrid.

LONDON, Feb 1—A San Leander dispatch to the *Times* announces that Gen Buriel military general of Bilboa, has been summoned to Madrid on account of the *Tornado* affair and left San Leander on Monday.

OREGON

The "ham fat man" is around Albany. He took about a dozen fine smoked hams from Mr Hale's smoke house on Sunday night.

Several families of the Hood river colony who went over into western Washington Territory to find homes have returned to Hood river.

There is but one foot of snow on the summit of the Blue mountains on the Meacham road at this time which is the least that has been known for years.

Judge L. L. McArthur delivered a lecture at Eugene last Saturday night for the benefit of the Library Association. Subject "The Founders of Our Native Tongues."

The Umatilla river raised more suddenly last week than ever before known from a fording stage it raised to almost high water mark in one day. Rain in the mountains was the supposed cause.

Things about The Dalles moved on about as usual during the late freeze up in the river. Matters appear, from the local papers, to have been remarkably quiet. The measles, scarlet fever and such small things are attracting some attention in that locality.

A Prineville correspondent, writing under date of January 20 1876 informs the *Tribune* that one Charles Reed, a youth of only 18 or 19 years has had an examination before Justice Allen and was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court of Wasco county to answer to the charge of larceny.

The Dalles *Mountaineer* of Saturday last says: Mr William Birger, driver of the Canyon City stage became lost on the top of the Deschutes hill on Saturday night last in a snow storm while coming this way and remained quietly in one place until daylight came to his assistance, when he drove along without further accident. He was dressed warm and did not suffer much from the cold.

At a recent meeting of the Linn County Agricultural Society, the vote being cast for officers, R. J. Rogers, Ben Stanton and J. T. Hunter were declared elected as directors, Mr Snodgrass as secretary, and Mr Sterling treasurer. A resolution highly complimentary to the retiring officers was unanimously adopted and on motion of Mr Starling the former officers of the society were granted permission to attend all future county fairs with their families free of charge.

EMIGRATION TO THE FAR WEST

Emigration to the Pacific Coast States of California and Oregon from March 1st to end of December, 1875 has been very large and still continues like a great ocean wave. Those who have passed through Omaha Nebraska in emigrant trains alone number in the aggregate, as shown by the official record of the Union Pacific Railroad company, fifty three thousand and two hundred souls. During October 5,025 persons went out; 4,225 in November and 2,775 in December. The month of August makes the smallest show in numbers being only 1 872—of these 1 010 were natives or Americans, 277 Irish, 193 Germans, 116 English, 17 French, 22 Scotch, 21 Italians, 95 Portuguese, 27 Chinese, 8 Swiss, 12 Swedes and 8 Norwegians, which is about the average for each month.

Many thousand persons have also gone to the Pacific coast during the last year by sea and on first and second class cars—of which the number is not given, as many of them were tourists, who have since returned, while those who went out on emigrant trains went to stay, and now constitute a portion of the permanent population of California and Oregon, while from some of the Western States recently devastated by the ravages of grasshoppers, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, etc., thousands have gone the old way, crossing the plains and Rocky Mountains with ox and horse teams, requiring from three to six months to make the journey. More wagons having crossed the plains this year than any previous year since the completion of the Pacific railroad. Of these an estimate was made, rather an actual count and it was found that 6 000—averaging two persons to each—wagons were en route to Oregon, principally farmers with their families and little all under canvass. They are now without doubt permanently settled upon the productive agricultural lands of Oregon, a State which, with a population of 90,923 in 1870, had 1,116,290 acres under cultivation and has not experienced a single failure in its crops for the thirty years it has been settled and cultivated.—*Boston Transcript*

FAST WALKING HORSES.—The best part of a horse has is the best walk. A slow walking horse is an abomination. Who has patience with such a horse? If you ride him or drive him he exhausts your patience. If he is used to plow or harrow or go on the road he mopes along at a snail's pace. He does only about half the work of a rapid walker. If time is money you make money because you save time by having a horse that walks fast. Breeders should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will be likely to get slow walking colts, while the stallion that has a long rapid spirited stride will be likely to get colts with a similar action. Then there is a great deal in breeding to a horse with spirit and ambition. These cold blooded horses will beget cold blooded colts. The nearer you can approach the thoroughbred even for obtaining a fast walker the better. This gives there and spirit and endurance and stamina and style. Here at the most have [illegible] the prominent eyes the small ears the cup nostrils the large lungs and chest, the well developed muscles the bones as dense as ivory. Even for walkers then get the nearest to thoroughbred possible and the same trotters and of course the same for runners. You have, then horses fit for any company and for any purpose—to haul the plough or buggy or carriage or to carry you upon their backs. Breed large fine mares to thoroughbred horses and you will get colts that you will not be ashamed to have your friends see.—*Rural World*

The Utah *Mail* speaks of a Salt Lake store having a "petition" run through the center,

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1—Ophir 60½ Mexican 18; G & C 23½; B & B 63; Savage 23¼ Chollar 91; H & N 60½; Point 25, Jacket 107; Imperial 9; Empire Mill 6; Kentuck 13, Alpha 24½; Belcher 4; Con Va 431, S Nevada 227; Cal 81½; Exchequer 13½, Bullion 51, Overman 63½; Justice 27½, Sutter 3½; Union Con 102, L Bryan 3½, Eblin 15½; Caledonia 13.

EVENING BOARD.—Valley 3; R & E 20½; Eu Con 16; Belmont 1½; Alps 5½, Leopard 1½; Jefferson 6½; Gila 2½, Panther 2, Northern Belle 29½, Hussey 1½; Gen Thomas 9½, Manhattan 10; St Patrick 4, Defiance 1½; G Chariot 1½; Cosd Con 1½, Advance 8; Knickerbocker 3½, S Chariot 50c, Empire Idaho 62½c, Globe 1½, Baltimore 3½, R Island 4, Pictou 50c; Poorman 1; Utah 18¼; Dayton 7; Silhill 12½, New York 1½, Occidental 5, Alta 3½; Woodville 2½; O G Hill 2, Europa 60c, W Fargo 20c, Seg Caledonia 1½, L Washington 8½; Kossuth 3½, Andes 3½; N Carson 50c, Leviathan 1½, Morning Star 5½, Maryland 50c, Glasgow 1½, Monumental 1½, W Belcher 2½, Amazon 2½, Prospect 9½, Mahogany 40c.

Greenbacks, 88½ buying, 80½ selling.

Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1—The Japanese commissioners to the Centennial—G Kunst, M Shioda, T Yamaon H. Shibata and W Tarvara—arrived yesterday on the *Belgic*, and will remain here a few days.

Dividend Declared.

The Safe Deposit Company have declared a dividend of one per cent, aggregating $10,000.

Shipment of Specie.

Over 120 000 trade dollars were shipped to China on the *Great Republic* to day.

Mining Companies' Action.

The Caledonia Mining Company has levied an assessment of $3 per share, delinquent March 4th. At a meeting of the Lady Bryan Mining Company, held yesterday, J. Maguire, T. J. Shackleford and A. O. Taylor resigned. The board was reorganized by the election of J. J. Green, president, J. W. Rowe, vice president; C. A. Polland, A. P. Mincar and P. Connolly, directors. The Alps Silver Mining Company, of Ely district have purchased for cash the Pildrac mill. This mill is of a new plan reported to be somewhat similar in operation to the Fryer process. The company will declare a dividend this month.

Another Affidavit from Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1—Rev. T. M. Dawson has filed another affidavit in his case against the *Evening Post* for the publication of charges against him in its issue of the 29th ult., and the court has ordered the *Post* people to appear and answer for contempt on Friday next.

Antioch Distillery case given to the Jury.

The argument in the Antioch distillery case closed this morning. This afternoon the judge charged the jury, dwelling somewhat strongly on the discrepancies shown by the books of the distillery and the fact of the duplicate use of stamps and instructing the jury that unless these things could be accounted for on a reasonable hypothesis of honesty, they should find for the government. In closing he stated that no such amount of proof was necessary or would be required in a criminal action, and a reasonable preponderance of evidence would justify a verdict for the government. The case was then given to the jury. The interest in the trial increased as it progressed, and many were in attendance to day. It is thought that if the government wins this case, many others will shortly be commenced.

Jury in the Antioch Case Still Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1—The jury in the crooked whisky case are still out, with no immediate prospect of agreement.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Board of Education this evening, a resolution was adopted that in view of the depleted condition of the school fund, and a consequent impossibility of providing accommodations for all the school children, the office of truant officer be abolished, as it was intended to be an adjunct of the scheme of compulsory education, which, under the present condition of affairs, the department could not carry out.

Defaulted and Absconded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1—John Seley messenger of H. W. Plummer & Co., brokers, absconded on the last Panama steamer. He is a defaulter to his employers in the sum of about $1 600.

Grangers' Bank.

The Grangers' Bank opened to day at its new place of business, corner of California and Davis streets.

Weather

SAN DIEGO, Feb 1—Weather continues delightful.

Disaster at Sea—Raft [illegible].

A raft from a wrecked ship came ashore at San Luis Rey on January 29th. It was 20 feet square made of booms and spars firmly lashed together. There was a water barrel lashed on one corner. A hole was cut in the top of the barrel large enough to reach in and dip out the water. The raft was discovered by a shepherd in the employ of Humbert Cronell. Mr Froach went down to the shore to secure it, but it had floated away.

Shot by a Jealous Husband.

RED BLUFF, Feb 1.—Mose Robinson was shot here about 10 o'clock last night by Stephen Baker. It seems that Baker suspected intimacy between his wife and Robinson and returning home unexpectedly last night, and finding him at his house, attacked him beating him about the head with a pistol, and, as Robinson ran from the house, Baker shot him with a Henry rifle the ball passing through his heart and killing him instantly. Baker surrendered himself to the authorities. Both parties were of good standing in the community. Robinson has been in the employ of the Blue Ridge Flume and Lumber Company of this place as foreman at their mills for two seasons. He leaves a wife and several children.

NEVADA.

Snow Blockade on the Central Pacific

WELLS, Feb 1—The West bound overland train, due San Francisco to-night, has not yet arrived, but is expected here to-night. The wind has gone down and the railroad folks are doing everything that can be done to get the road open. The report telegraphed yesterday that no freight trains were running was incorrect. The freight trains have been very much delayed and come very irregularly but generally get through with from one to three days detention. The weather is clear and calm and the barometer indicates fair weather.

SALT LAKE, Feb 1—The blockade on the Union Pacific between Ogden and Green river has been raised. Three engines with a snow plow arrived at Green river this evening. Another block is reported between Bitter creek and Red Desert.

In a private letter from Tiblow, Kansas, the writer says: This is so far the most delightful winter that I have ever experienced. The weather is just warm enough to be pleasant and the great beauty of it is there is no snow and but two rainy days since I came home. The roads have been splendid all winter and fall until just now.

The Denver *News* says Dr Hayford brought down specimens of ore from the Centennial mine the new discovery just west of Laramie out of which was essayed at the mint yesterday. The assay certificate shows a total of over $47 000 to the ton, the exact figures being $46 780 31 in gold and $271 49 in silver.

The Walla Walla *Union* says: The epizootic has been pretty well through the horses of this valley and is now abating as nearly all have got over it. It was very light in form and did no harm to our horses, not even causing them to fall off in flesh in any perceivable degree.

THE OLDEST PIONEER

PLEASANTVILLE, Jan. 31, 1876

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Of the few bold voyageurs who spied out this goodly land from thirty five to fifty years ago, few, very few indeed are now numbered among the living to behold the changes wrought by Time's relentless march.

Hon Donald Manson, sr., the earliest pioneer now living within the original boundaries of the Territory of Oregon, is a native of Scotland, and was born April 6 1800. He received a good practical education in the country schools of his native land, and was bred to the plow (upon his father's farm) until reaching his 17th year, when he entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and sailed for America, reaching Hudson's bay in September, 1817. He remained on the east side of the Rocky mountains until 1823, when he received an appointment to accompany the exploring expedition of Mr Black into the country now known as the Cassiar mining district. At the close of the labors of the expedition, Mr Manson returned, by way of Peace river, to Lake Athabasca, and in the fall of 1824 received instructions to proceed to the Columbia Department and report for duty to Mr. Chief Factor John McLaughlin, in charge at Fort Vancouver, where he arrived April 6 1825. The ensuing summer he superintended the erection of Fort Langley, the first trading post established west of the Rocky mountains, north of Fort Vancouver, returning in the fall to the Columbia, where he remained until the spring of 1827, when two American vessels entered the river the brig *Owyhee* and schooner *Convoy*, the former commanded by Captain Dominas, and the latter by Captain Tomson. Their object was to establish trade with the Indians. Mr Manson was sent at once to occupy the post of Astoria for the purpose of opposing his company's new rivals in the traffic. On arriving at Astoria he found the Astor company's old fort so completely in ruins that for a time he was compelled to live in a tent. Two vessels belonging to the Hudson Bay Co., arrived annually from England, with supplies for the trade, and this year, 1827, one of them, the *William & Ann*, was wrecked on the bar. Every person on board perished. The cargo was likewise a total loss.

At the time Mr. Manson was in charge of the Astoria post, there were no white persons living on Clatsop Plains, nor anywhere on the lower river. Neither were there any domestic animals below Fort Vancouver. The Clatsop and Chinook Indians were at that day numerically in the full pride of their strength. The head chief of all the Chinooks, Comcomly, whom Washington Irving in his "Astoria" so graphically introduced to the world, glorified himself in being "monarch of all he surveyed." Yet his people, as well as the surrounding tribes, lived on terms of good fellowship with their few white neighbors and occasional visitors.

According to the late Dr John McLaughlin, the first great calamity which befell the Indians of the lower Columbia and Wallamet rivers, was the visitation of the plague which swept through those tribes in the fall of 1829, with such frightful mortality as almost to depopulate entire villages.

In the spring of 1829 Mr Manson was appointed to accompany Mr. Chief Factor Ogden to establish a post some distance north of Fort Langley, and which is now known as Fort Simpson. The following summer he succeeded in erecting a post in Mill Bank Sound, which he called Fort McLaughlin, and of which he remained in charge until 1839, when, after a most active and adventurous life of 22 years of valuable services, he was gratified to receive a leave of absence for 12 months, a respite which was most richly deserved after the long-continued and onerous duties he had so faithfully performed. In the spring of the last mentioned year he left Vancouver and proceeded across the mountains to Hudson Bay, where he took passage for England, and without anything remarkable having transpired on the voyage, in due time reached the desired haven. Arranging his affairs he proceeded at once to revisit his old Caledonia home, where he soon found himself surrounded by those endearing objects which brought most vividly to mind the fond recollections of his early childhood and youth. But time the final despoiler of all our earthly joys, passed pleasantly, but alas! too swiftly away; for the day now drew near when he was literally to realize in all its force that sentiment contained in these lines, penned by Scotland's gifted bard

"Strong mem'ry on my heart shall write
Those happy scenes when far awa."

Once more he bid adieu to his native land and turned his face toward the wild [illegible] of the [illegible] coast of America, reaching Vancouver in 1841. He was immediately appointed to succeed Mr Black, who had been shot by an Indian at Kamloops. In the spring of 1842 he was again selected to succeed another officer who had been murdered at Fort Stikine, and in 1844 he was appointed to the command of New Caledonia district, where he continued as executive officer to direct its affairs until the spring of 1857, when he resigned his commission and left the Hon Company to whose service he had devoted the best energies of his youth and mature manhood for a continuous period of more than forty years.

During a visit which he made to the Wallamet valley, soon after his resignation was accepted, he purchased from the late Dr Newell his donation land claim, situated at Champoeg, Marion county, to which he removed his family in 1858 and upon which he now resides.

Mr. Manson, in person, is above the medium height, straight as an arrow. Though spare, his frame is indicative of strength, and in every movement decidedly military in suggestion. His hair under the snows of 76 winters, is as white as the frosty *pows* of St Helen and Hood.

Mr. Manson is a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association. The question as to who is the earliest pioneer now living within the limits of the original Territory of Oregon having heretofore been discussed through the medium of the press that distinction, I believe, was decided by those who engaged in that discussion, in favor of Hon Solomon H Smith of Clatsop Plains who, like Mr Manson came to the Territory under the auspices of a Fur trading Co., Capt. Wyeth. Mr Smith is a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire; born Dec 26th, 1809, and arrived in Oregon Oct. 29th, 1832. Owing to the facts above stated it is deemed proper at the present juncture, in vindication of the truth of history to give to the public the above synoptical sketch.

WILLARD H REES

LETTER FROM PRINEVILLE

PRINEVILLE, Ogn., Jan. 25 1876

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I will again attempt to give you a sketch of what has been passing in our village for the last few weeks.

The weather, until the last five days has been too pleasant to stay indoors so the young men and boys at various times have been amusing themselves running foot races and jumping in various ways. On the 16th inst Taylor Howard while jumping one jump with a run, made a bad start and broke the small bone of the right leg just below the knee which put a stop to that kind of sport in short order.

About Christmas time it became known to some of our citizens that various little thieving was being done by some light fingered gent but who the gent was, had to be found out. Two gentlemen at Mr Hodges hotel, one the proprietor's son and the other a boarder (James Kenney) found, on examining their pockets that they had been relieved during the night of what little change they had. Suspicion finally rested on one Charley Read, from Benton county. He was arrested and brought before the justice and had an examination. The evidence turned out strong enough to warrant the justice in binding him over to court in the sum of $500, in default of which he left here last Sunday morning for The Dalles, in charge of Mr. James Howard, deputy sheriff for this part of Wasco county.

The last five days has been cold enough to make fine skating. No less than thirteen pair of skates are running on Crooked river this evening, among the number, two young ladies.

D. E. T.

THE TERRITORIES.

During 1875 there were 1,192 arrests in Salt Lake city, including one for seduction.

The gay gamblers are flocking to Cheyenne and the Black Hills from every quarter.

A number of persons have formed an association for building a seminary of learning at Dayton.

The voting population of Columbia county is about 800, and the taxable property amounts to $100 000.

The Denver papers don't take kindly to the Black Hills. They look upon the mines in that region as somewhat mythical.

The smelters and silver mills of Utah purpose giving the product of one day's run to swell Utah's exhibit at the centennial.

Patricio Baca, the most notorious horse thief in northern New Mexico, was killed in Chimayo, Rio Arriba county, last week.

Since the death of Mr. Hileman, late incumbent, business has been suspended in the register's department of the Vancouver land office."

We have received the initial number of the Dayton *News*, a small weekly paper published at Dayton, W. T., by James Kerby, publisher and proprietor.

Hon. N. T. Caton, of Walla Walla, addressed the Daytonites on Monday afternoon and evening, of last week, on the advantages to be derived from annexation to Oregon.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dayton, W. T., Woolen Manufacturing Company, the following officers were elected: Trustees, A. H. Reynolds, Wm. Matzger, F. G. Frary and D. C. Guernsey; president, A. H. Reynolds; secretary and superintendent, F. G. Frary, treasurer, D. C. Guernsey.

The Rocky Mountain *News* says. A party of Indians in the northwestern edge of the Middle Park, came upon a herd of buffalo the other day, and killed them all—42 in number. All they saved were the skins, leaving the meat to rot. Such waste of the game of the country ought to be stopped, and the sooner the better.

A correspondent writing from Waitsburg, W. T., under date of Jan. 24th, says: The weather is moderately cold, the thermometer ranging from zero to 10 and 12 above. No snow of any account, hardly enough to make sleighing possible. Stock of all kinds is in good condition. Nearly everybody is in favor of being annexed to Oregon.

Alonzo Leland, Esq., President of the Rescue Mining Co., will start East in a few days. His object in going is to lay before the people there the facts in regard to the immense amount of mineral wealth lying in the district of Warren's Idaho, and to try to induce capitalists to invest their loose cash in developing it. He goes armed with facts and figures.

Orin Mason, who was recently killed on the Yellowstone by the Sioux, was one of the most finely educated among the young men of the West. He was an engineer by profession, a student well versed in the classics, having an intimate knowledge of Greek, Hebrew and Latin: filling important offices of trust, the last, clerk of the court of the first judicial district of Montana.

The Owyhee *Avalanche* of Jan. 17th says: "J. W. McCully arrived here on Thursday from Grand Ronde with 3,100 pounds of bacon, 300 dozen eggs, and a considerable quantity of lard, butter, etc. Mr McCully left Grand Ronde on the 27th of December, and was over sixteen days on the road. He reports the traveling very heavy from Miller's station 45 miles this side of Baker, to Willow creek, and was five days in getting over 27 miles."

The dirtiest man in Montana, Robt. Nelson, better known as "Mountain Dew," recently became heir to a property in Missouri to the amount of $50,000 by the death of his father. He formerly lived in Idaho, and in flush times, he got hold of $8,000, and to make sure of its preservation he sent it home to the old man to invest for him. The old man never informed him during his life how he had invested the money, but it seems that he had put it where it turned out well.

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